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SECOND EDITION.

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PARIS, Sept. 7.--The heads of the Prussian columns halt apparently at Laon and Epernay.

M'MAHON CERTAINLY DEAD.

All the journals announce, positively, that MacMahon is dead.

GONE ON A MISSION.

It is rumored that Arago and Thiers have gone on a mission to the King of Prussia.

[Special to New York Times.]

THE NEW REPUBLIC: MORAL AID EXPECTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, Sept. 7.--The new Republican Government seems to count much on the moral and material support of the United States, as their old ally. Its organs call on Jules Favre to address himself directly for aid to the Government at Washington. These journals forget the influential German party in the United States, and that is the reason so large a portion of the American Republicans are on the German side.

THE PRUSSIAN PLAN OF ATTACK ON PARIS.

The Prussian plan of attack on Paris, I have reason to believe, is this: An advance by Metlun and Pontoise to Versailles, while the army now advancing from Laon pushes on to St. Denis. This latter force will make an attack on Montmartre, but the main attack will be on the other side.

KING WILLIAM DESIRED TO HAVE NAPOLEON SHOT.

The journal *Le Soir* gives a singular account of the interview between King William and Emperor Napoleon. The King behaved like a brute, and but for the intervention of the Crown Prince and Bismarck would have had the Emperor shot.

[Special to N. Y. Sun.]

MINOR ITEMS FROM PARIS.

PARIS, September 7.--The last person arrested by the imperial police was Gen. Ducrot. The first one by the Republic is Princess Mathilde, who was running away with fifty million francs.

The Prussians have entered France by way of Belfort, and are going to Mulhouse.

Gen. Vinoy, with thirty thousand men, is coming from Sedan to Laon. It is rumored he had an engagement with the Prussians in which he was worsted.

The name of Henri Martin as one of the Mayors gives you an idea of the character of the others.

Everything is quiet. The provisioning of the city is nearly complete.

There is a strong movement in favor of giving Gen. Ducrot command of the National Guard, but he refuses to accept.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

PARIS DEJECTED--"THE PRUSSIANS ARE COMING"--ALL SORTS OF RUMORS.

PARIS, September 7--*Evening.*--Paris last night was calm. To-day there are symptoms of sadness and of dejection. No one knows what is to be done. There is no fire, no spirit in the people. They refer to the Prussians are approaching" and the Government is busy distributing places. Yesterday all the police were dismissed and Paris left unprotected, but new men have been put in their places.

To-day troops are marching into Paris. Many bear the appearance of having been through a hard campaign and must have seen battle. They look dejected but calm.

Gen. Trochu is attacked to-day by some of the Red journals.

There is an ugly rumor that there are no balls to fit the calibre of many cannon on the fortifications.

Nearly all the country members of the Corps Legislatif have left the capital.

Funds continue to fall heavily.

A story is circulating that 100,000 chassepots were found in the cellars of Laons.

The prices of provisions are well regulated. The French women have issued an address to the women of all nations.

A delegate has been sent to King William. Bismarck demands Alsace and Lorraine, the Baltic fleet and 4,000,000 ℔ thaler.

The Red journals are calling for dismissal of all the employees of the late government.

The statue of Strasburg, in the Place Concorde, was illuminated last night and covered with flags and flowers.

Engineers are mining the heights of Montmartre.

At the Hotel de Ville Sunday the portraits of the Emperor and Empress were burned and that of the Empress turned to the wall. Not a word was spoken against Eugenie.

[Cable Special to N. Y. Tribune.]

INCIDENTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

PARIS, Sept. 7.--I resume my narrative of incidents of the revolution from Sunday

The members of the Corps Legislatif were returning to appoint a committee to consider the three proposals submitted by Palikao, Thiers and Favre. Companies of the National Guards having charge of the gates shout *La Dechéance* as the Deputies pass. Some few of the Nationalists join in the cry, but the majority seem to threaten the Deputies with their bayonets if they shout. The Deputies appear pale and agitated. They hurry through the crowd, followed by a few, and these few shouting "*Vive la République.*" Once inside the palace gate the people spread themselves over the building, except in the hall where the sittings are held. The hall of *jeu de paume* is closed. The next hall is occupied by troops who fraternize with the people. Ureneau addressed the crowd until after the news of the withdrawal of the troops. Palikao appears and promised that the troops should be removed. President Schneider, led by two officers, crossed the court yard. Pale, haggard, and with tears in his eyes, he disappears into the hall where the sittings are held. Gradually the commons galleries, and says a majority must proclaim *Déchéance*. In one of the galleries immediately facing the throne, Jules Favre, Deputies of the Right, but suddenly, as if panic stricken, they retract. Schneider now appears. He attempts to speak, but cries and gets unnerved; puts on his hat and leaves the chair. At this moment a side door under the galleries opens, and Gambetta, pale and wild, rushes through. A National Guard causes them to withdraw and closes the door, locking it. In the tribunes stands Jules Favre, with his sword clambers up the ornamental chimney and seat themselves in the lamp of Nymph. Gambetta, Crenieux, Favre, Simon, Ferry, Glois, Bizoin and Garnier Pages. The people shout Napoleon's name. It is added amidst acclamation.

The members of the government again retire to discuss whether Napoleon or red shall be adopted. Schneider advocates the tri-color. It is adopted.

ROCHEFORT RELEASED FROM PRISON.

A hundred of Rochfort's constituents meet by appointment, and in three F. A. fire transom let fall. At a given signal the leader raises a cane, attaches a flag to it, and a shout of "Or to Saint Pelagie" ascends. The group are joined by other men up to that time lurking in the vicinity. About three hundred in all reach the prison. There are three marine sentries outside. One makes believe to lower his bayonet. It is raised by his comrade. The third follows his example, and the crowd take their guns and break them, but fraternize with the soldiers. There is no opposition from the warders. Rochefort's cell doors are knocked in and he is taken out. There is no couch at the door, but lady passing in one gets out and makes Rochefort get in. He is driven to the Hotel de Ville, where he arrives at five o'clock. He is carried in triumph into the throne room, where, amidst the shouts and congratulations of his friends, he hears he is a member of the new republican government. The ultimate form to be determined by universal suffrage.

Victor Hugo has addressed a crowd in Rue Lafayette.

THE CITY OF TUESDAY.

PARIS, Sept. 6--9 P. M.--Paris has been calm all day. The Hotel de Ville is closed against all comers while the Government deliberates. Every new measure is instantly posted up.

A proclamation to the troops was issued today, also an order of the police about the expulsion of Germans and a decree creating sixty new battalions of National Guards.

Large numbers of soldiers from recent fields of battle are reaching Paris. All affirm that treason and want of concert among the chiefs were the causes of defeats.

FROM LONDON.

CONGRESS OF THE POWERS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.--The *Times* states that Russia contemplates proposing a congress of the European powers to deliberate upon a settlement of the Franco-Prussian question, but that Prussia will surely decline.

The *Times* says that the French Republic inherits the war and its penalties. Prussia is ready to make peace in return for Metz, the peace of Alsace and Lorraine. Better terms than these France is unlikely to obtain. If France refuses to treat upon the basis of these liberal propositions, the Republic will perish, because Frenchmen are more jealous of their military glory than of their chain of right or justice to others.

SOUTH GERMAN CITIES DESIRE ANNEXATION.

LONDON, September 7.--The cities of the South German States, including Carlsruhe, Mayence, Stuttgardt and Munich, have petitioned for annexation to South Germany

THE FRENCH PRISONERS.

The German States all demand that Prussia undertake to provide for the 50,000 French prisoners at the rate of one to every five hundred of the population.

LONDON PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

The *Times*, to-day, in a city article, comments on the resumption of business and unsteadiness in the market for securities, says the price of the federal bonds depends on the success of Prussians, which it seems is now assured. The writer hopes the French Republic will not prolong the vain struggle, but seek peace and leisure to constitute itself.

According to the *Daily News* there is a bargain of French refugees, rich and poor, crowded from London.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* noticed before the late events a French soldier asleep in the German camp and an utter dissatisfaction, impatience, fatigue and absence of interest or ambition at Paris.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

THE FRENCH PRINCE IMPERIAL AS HE RIVES A LETTER FROM THE EMPRESS.

LONDON, September 7.--The fourney of the Prince Imperial from Dover to Hastings, where he now was strictly private. Commander Dupuis, who acts as governor for the young Prince, anxiously awaits a reconvening with and denies introductions to him, on the ground that extreme quiet is necessary for the health of the young Prince after the exciting events he has passed through in the last few weeks.

One of the Prince's suite states that upon his arrival at Dover he received a letter from the Empress announcing her immediate departure from Paris. She states, with much feeling, her first duty to be to visit her husband. When that is discharged she will join her son.

THE DUKE DE GRAMMONT--WHAT HE THINKS OF THE NEW REPUBLIC AND THE SITUATION.

Duke de Grammont arrived at London yesterday, to join his wife. The Duke expresses himself very freely in regard to the situation in France. He says the present revolutionary government in Paris cannot last, and predicts its speedy fall. All recent tests, said he, prove that its members have not the confidence of the people. The men now in power are those whose efforts heretofore have been directed to embarrass the real government and assure the failure of the war. The Duke declares that the republican agents were all the time at work endeavoring to shake the confidence and destroy the discipline of the army, and attributes the loss of several battles greatly to that cause. In reply to the question whether the foreign powers would recognize the Republic, he said he did not see how they could do so. To-morrow another Napoleon might get and declare himself emperor. There is great rejoicing at the practical removal of rigid press censorship. War news and details are now published without limitation.

The arrival of Prussians at Soissons is contrasted.

Twelve hundred of McMahon's army are reported at Mezieres, and twenty thousand between Vouziers and la Cheine Poudlez.

It is rumored at Malhouse that the National Guard successfully repulsed the Germans who were seeking to pass the Rhine at that point.

Nearly all of the wounded who were collected at Sedan have been sent under capitulation to Belgium and Germany.

Numerous Americans in Paris are joining the France Tireurs and a new corps is now being organized named the Legion of the Rights of France.

The organization and drilling of the Garde National and Garde Mobile is progressing rapidly. The discipline has been wonderfully improved.

In Place de la Concorde, where is located the statue of the city of Strasburg, day and night crowds congregate in honor of the heroic defenders of that city, and around the statue with flowers and immortelles. Torches at night illuminate the scene.

It is intended to lodge Bismarck garden mobile from the provinces in large apartments which have been unoccupied of the high prices.

Several million cartridges were received yesterday from Havre.

In certain parts of the city pavements are to be taken up to lessen the effects of the bombs.

Even ultra Republican journals testify their regret for the Princess Clotilde. Princess Mathilde has been released by order of Keratry.

Some objects which the Empress left in the Tuileries in the haste of her departure have been forwarded to her.

It is now understood a meeting of the members of the majority of the Corps Legislatif was to take place at the dwelling of Deputy Jules Brame, for the purpose of Keratry, courteously demanded the promise on the honor of the Deputies that no opposition or obstruction would be made to the government. The promise was given and the officer retired.

ATTACK ON MONTMEDY REPULSED--HALF THE TOWN BURNED.

A dispatch, dated Luxemburg, 7th, says: A terrible assault has been made on Montmedy. The besiegers opened a hot artillery fire upon the city and succeeded in breaking with the hand to hand conflict. The garrison successfully resisted the attack and repulsed the Prussians totally. The havoc among the assailants was frightful. The Prussians have withdrawn from the neighborhood and the French still hold Montmedy. The Prussian artillery opened fierce and effective shell and fire upon the hundred in the city. Half of Montmedy was destroyed by the conflagration, which caused great distress among the people. At last the fire has been extinguished.

The bombardment caused after the retirement of the German army.

CONTINUED PREPARATION FOR DEFENSE--KING OF PRUSSIA WILL DEMAND 3,000,000,000 FRANCS INDEMNITY.

PARIS, September 7.--Reports having been circulated that the Municipal Guard were averse to defending the city, the officers and men have published a manifest to the effect that they will fight to the last.

The *Moniteur* says orders are being given to barricade the streets to render any assault of the enemy more difficult.

One of the papers says the King of Prussia has already announced that he will require leading capitalists to guarantee the sum of 3,000,000,000 francs. Among the names cited are Rothschilds, Bischoff, Gallieve and other bankers and Presidents of great railway and other companies of France. The city is very quiet.

A circular is just issued by Jules Favre, which contains the following points:

The policy of France is peace, leaving Germany master of her own destinies.

The King of Prussia has said he made war against the dynasty, and not against France; yet the dynasty is gone, and France free. Yet is this impious war continued, and will the King face this responsibility before the world and before history?

France yields not one foot of soil, not a stone of a fortress.

A shameless peace means the extermination of our cause and that of Europe.

We are undismayed. The army is resolute and provided. Three hundred thousand combatants can hold Paris to the last. Turned by the road to the north, you were forced to capitulate because Frenchmen are more jealous of their military glory than of their chain of right or justice to others.

Let Europe know that the Ministry have no other aim or ambition than peace, but war provoked against us will continue to struggle, confident of the triumph of justice.

PANIC AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

PARIS, September 7.--The officers of the Garde Mobile are resigning.

The Corps of Gen. Vinoy, which arrived yesterday, is mutinous. They said the forced marches were useless, in view of the treason at Sedan.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The *Gaulois* says representatives of foreign powers all received instructions from their governments even before the receipt of the circular of Jules Favre, which was handed them last night, to ratify what they considered the great measures necessary to the equilibrium of Europe and integrity of the French territory. As the Corps Diplomatic will leave Paris in case of siege, the Government will place the Prefect of Alpes in the town they may select as residence.

SOLDIERS CAMPED IN THE AVENUES.

The Avenues of the Grand Armee, De la Imperatrice and the Bois de Boulogne are all camps filled with soldiers.

A large force of cavalry, which escaped from Sedan, reached Paris this morning.

Prince Napoleon is here and proposes to form a corps of sharpshooters.

M. Claretie, correspondent of the *Rappel*, was taken prisoner, but the Prince Royal released him, saying, "when you reach Paris you will find a Republic. We will be very severe with Paris."

Two hundred and eighty-three persons have been liberated who were political prisoners here.

The Government of National Defense decrees that the Fortress of Toul merits well of the nation for her heroic defence, which still continues.

PRUSSIAN COLUMNS HALT.

PARIS, Sept. 7.--The heads of the Prussian columns halt apparently at Laon and Epernay.

M'MAHON CERTAINLY DEAD.

All the journals announce, positively, that MacMahon is dead.

GONE ON A MISSION.

It is rumored that Arago and Thiers have gone on a mission to the King of Prussia.

[Special to New York Times.]

THE NEW REPUBLIC: MORAL AID EXPECTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, Sept. 7.--The new Republican Government seems to count much on the moral and material support of the United States, as their old ally. Its organs call on Jules Favre to address himself directly for aid to the Government at Washington. These journals forget the influential German party in the United States, and that is the reason so large a portion of the American Republicans are on the German side.

THE PRUSSIAN PLAN OF ATTACK ON PARIS.

The Prussian plan of attack on Paris, I have reason to believe, is this: An advance by Meulun and Pontoise to Versailles, while the army now advancing from Laon pushes on to St. Denis. This latter force will make an attack on Montmartre, but the main attack will be on the other side.

KING WILLIAM DESIRED TO HAVE NAPOLEON SHOT.

The journal *Le Soir* gives a singular account of the interview between King William and Emperor Napoleon. The King behaved like a brute, and but for the intervention of the Crown Prince and Bismarck would have had the Emperor shot.

[Special to N. Y. Sun.]

MINOR ITEMS FROM PARIS.

PARIS, September 7.--The last person arrested by the imperial police was Gen. Ducrot. The first one by the Republic is Princess Mathilde, who was running away with fifty million francs.

The Prussians have entered France by way of Belfort, and are going to Mulhouse.

Gen. Vinoy, with thirty thousand men, is coming from Sedan to Laon. It is rumored he had an engagement with the Prussians in which he was worsted.

The name of Henri Martin as one of the Mayors gives you an idea of the character of the others.

Everything is quiet. The provisioning of the city is nearly complete.

There is a strong movement in favor of giving Gen. Ducrot command of the National Guard, but he refuses to accept.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

PARIS DEJECTED--"THE PRUSSIANS ARE COMING"--ALL SORTS OF RUMORS.

PARIS, September 7--*Evening.*--Paris last night was calm. To-day there are symptoms of sadness and of dejection. No one knows what is to be done. There is no fire, no spirit in the people. They refer to the Prussians are approaching" and the Government is busy distributing places. Yesterday all the police were dismissed and Paris left unprotected, but new men have been put in their places.

To-day troops are marching into Paris. Many bear the appearance of having been through a hard campaign and must have seen battle. They look dejected but calm.

Gen. Trochu is attacked to-day by some of the Red journals.

There is an ugly rumor that there are no balls to fit the calibre of many cannon on the fortifications.

Nearly all the country members of the Corps Legislatif have left the capital.

Funds continue to fall heavily.

A story is circulating that 100,000 chassepots were found in the cellars of Laons.

The prices of provisions are well regulated. The French women have issued an address to the women of all nations.

A delegate has been sent to King William. Bismarck demands Alsace and Lorraine, the Baltic fleet and 4,000,000 ℔ thaler.

The Red journals are calling for dismissal of all the employees of the late government.

The statue of Strasburg, in the Place Concorde, was illuminated last night and covered with flags and flowers.

Engineers are mining the heights of Montmartre.

At the Hotel de Ville Sunday the portraits of the Emperor and Empress were burned and that of the Empress turned to the wall. Not a word was spoken against Eugenie.

[Cable Special to N. Y. Tribune.]

INCIDENTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

PARIS, Sept. 7.--I resume my narrative of incidents of the revolution from Sunday

The members of the Corps Legislatif were returning to appoint a committee to consider the three proposals submitted by Palikao, Thiers and Favre. Companies of the National Guards having charge of the gates shout *La Dechéance* as the Deputies pass. Some few of the Nationalists join in the cry, but the majority seem to threaten the Deputies with their bayonets if they shout. The Deputies appear pale and agitated. They hurry through the crowd, followed by a few, and these few shouting "*Vive la République.*" Once inside the palace gate the people spread themselves over the building, except in the hall where the sittings are held. The hall of *jeu de paume* is closed. The next hall is occupied by troops who fraternize with the people. Ureneau addressed the crowd until after the news of the withdrawal of the troops. Palikao appears and promised that the troops should be removed. President Schneider, led by two officers, crossed the court y

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT.
JAMES G. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIIrd DISTRICT.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
(Subject to the decision of the Conference.)

STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
D. N. WHITE, Brentsby.
JOHN M. KEAR, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. ROSS, Pittsburgh.
MILES G. McMURPHY, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY,
JOSEPH ROSS, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER.
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.

CORONER.
J. G. WEST, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER.
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Robinson Township.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin township.

BONDS at Frankfort 92¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 52@52½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114½@114¾.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES, imbued with ardor and patriotism as they are, do not seem to find any more favor in the eyes of the new rulers of France than in those of the old. While not doubting their bravery the Republican leaders probably think that they love France too much, and would like to have the whole of it. They are scarcely any more to be trusted at present than would be the young Prince Imperial, if he should now tender his country the benefit of his experience, tranquility and strong right arm.

IF WE COULD but trust the Republic in France, doubtless we should have more sympathy with it. And certainly all Americans breathe freer and feel more confidence in the future of that great nation since the fall of the Bonapartes. But the past record of French republics has not been such as to inspire any overweening confidence in their stability or capability of governing the mercurial Gallic race, nor, as we have said before, can the fact that some of the best men in France are now at the head of affairs, altogether compensate for their recognition of Rochefort. If, however, as we hope, these men secure the confidence of the people, we trust they will let that dangerous man drop again to his proper level, as it is possible they consider that there is a political necessity in using him now.

RUSSIA, it would seem, is already bidding for, at least, the non resistance of Prussia to her scheme of in some way opening an exit from the Black Sea for the Russian fleets. This idea has been almost as long and quite as fondly cherished by the Czar, and each of his people as have had ideas, as the complete possession of the upper Rhine has been by the Germans. With England's strong penchant for peace at any price, and her seeming indifference of late years to continental changes, with Austria and France rendered practically *hors de combat*, Prussia would seem to be the only serious obstacle to the speedy attainment of this long striven for goal, and thus we read that Russian neutrality in the Prussian war is considered worthy of even so great a reward.

WHEN the campaign first opened, we thought, from the terrific roar emanating from the *Commercial*, that all the poor fellows on our ticket were to be eaten up right away. The threatened disclosures, however, have not yet been made good, and we still live. We have, repeatedly urged that sheet to come out, and thereby go in and win. Winning, however, is not its *forte*, and there is no "come out" and "go in" to it. As it has failed so contemptibly to carry into execution its horrible roar, we suppose the danger is passed. We hope for the sake of our poor fellows' wives and little ones, that the great reformer will do nothing really distressing.

But for fear it may have nothing to do and fiends find some mischief for its idle hands, we modestly request it to give to us the political history of these "better men." We do not desire to be officious, but would suggest, for instance, that it begin with Walton, and a nice little column account of the extra two hundred dollars voted to officers and the posting and folding scheme? There is no use of attaching our ticket, but give us something refreshing on these points, and begin with Walton as a reformist. If the *Commercial* does not, WE WILL.

THE CENSUS OF PITTSBURGH.

We have now the census complete, of the twenty-three wards of the city of Pittsburgh proper:

Wards	Pop.	Wards	Pop.
1st	6,680	10th	2,850
2d	9,981	14th	4,705
3d	2,660	15th	3,200
4th	3,328	16th	3,090
5th	4,949	17th	6,161
6th	7,947	18th	623
7th	4,709	19th	2,443
8th	4,004	20th	2,572
9th	4,994	21st	2,660
10th	3,190	22d	986
11th	4,068	23d	1,260
12th	6,697		
Total			88,264

In 1860 the old city had 49,217; since then Pitt with 3,686 in 1868, Peebles with 2,776, and Collins with 2,627, have been added to the city. The present boundaries of the city, therefore, contained a population of 57,920 in 1860, and the gain is 30,130—a gain of a little over fifty per cent.

The returns of the Fifth and Sixth wards of Allegheny are still lacking; but the rate per cent. of increase there is greater than here. The South Side boroughs also show a greater rate of increase.

In a day or two we hope to be able to give the entire population of the county. It will not vary much from 265,000.

GIVE US WALTON.

On the day of the assembly of our leg islative convention, word was brought to various members, by authority from the editor of the *Commercial*, that if Joseph Walton were nominated by it for the Legislature, the breach would be held and the "Reform" ticket withdrawn.

The members of the Convention probably regarded this offer in the same light as the offer of the devil to bestow all the kingdoms of this world in return for the worship he desired. The old humbug had not the kingdoms to give, and no one seemed to believe that Brigham had the power to withdraw his ticket.

But let us suppose he had. Let us for the sake of the argument, admit that, as he cut up the ticket in conjunction with Counahan and Kirk, he had power also to withdraw it, and that the men who claim before the people, to be the embodiment of great popular desire for "Reform" are but mere puppets in the hands of Brigham and Carnahan, to be set up and knocked down at their pleasure. What then?

It follows that in this movement we have not a spontaneous effort at Reform, but an attempt to set up a "Ring" to control the nominations of the Republican party.

These men, for purposes of their own, easily understood, wanted Mr. Walton renominated, but having some doubts of their ability to succeed through the ordinary channels, get out a call for a new party, set up the banner of "Reform," get together a convention, nominate a full ticket, and after doing their best to distract the party send word to the regular convention, "nominate our man and we will withdraw our ticket."

What is this but a "Ring?" And a ring of the most odious kind. It is a combination in the name of Reform, and under the guise of a new party to secure the nomination of certain men. Messrs. Frew, Gordon, Nimick, Gray, Shaw and the rest were used as mere blinds to shield the purpose until the last moment. They did serve that purpose, and when the proper moment arrives Mr. Brigham whistles them down the wind and offers to sacrifice them all to save Walton.

How do these men relish this treatment? How do they like to get treated as puppets in a show, to amuse the audience while Brigham pulls the wires to get his man on our ticket? If *they* like it, of course we cannot object, but we fancy that some if not all of them will resent the use of their names to cover up the schemes of the *Commercial* "Ring" as a personal affront.

We have, in this development, the only evidence that can be had of the existence of a "Ring." There *is* a "Ring" and its centre is at the *Commercial* office.

THE "COMMERCIAL" REFUSES TO REPLY.

In our issue of September 6th, we invited the attention of the *Commercial* to certain questions we then propounded. Those questions were plain, and admitted of as plain replies. We concluded our remarks as follows:

We have asked these questions in good faith. Now is the time for the *Commercial*, if its assertions are true, to sink the Republican organization so deep in the quicksands of corruption that it will never arise. Will that sheet do it? Will it come out manfully and above board, and with the true spirit of reform give the information we demand? Or will it, knowing that it is totally unable to prove what it has asserted, continue to be as unfair, unjust and dishonest in its intentional misrepresentations as it has hitherto been?

The *Commercial* publicly has chosen the last position, as we were certain it would. To day we propose to prove by its articles, that the *Commercial* is nothing more nor less than a cowardly sheet, without one particle of reform connected with it, and that in order to become a leader, it goes out of its way to make representations without the slightest foundation, and refuses to give the facts simply because it has none to give. We shall quote largely from its article of the 7th, and hope our citizens will be able to discover a slight reply to our queries. We hope this, because we think a paper should be conducted with a little regard to decency, and that it should never assail the character of any man of high standing and integrity unless it has proof that the charges are true and the necessity of the case compels the publication.

This huge job was the indexing of the Records, and the Committee who decided the question were George Shiras, B. F. Lucas, Alex. Hilands and Stephen Geyer. NOW WE DESIRE TO KNOW from the *Commercial* if it intends to assert that either of these gentlemen are a part of the Ring it assails, or that either of them have by their act plundered the county. We do not want any evasion. We desire further, that it they are *not* alluded to, that the *Commercial* shall name one man who derived one cent of pecuniary advantage from that contract, except the contractor himself.

This was our first inquiry, and to this the *Commercial* replies:

For our own part we will say what we have before said, that we believe that these gentlemen, who have a recognized standing for integrity in the community, have, after considerable delay and much urgency on the part of the Ring, been persuaded to do that which their judgment did not approve, and which they would not do again.

We have italicised of our own motion one word. We do it that the strength of the reply may be fully understood. The *Commercial* believes these gentlemen to have done that which their judgment did not approve. Now, in its issue of the 5th, the *Commercial* did not *believe* anything about it. It made charges and we asked for proof. It now sees where it has placed itself, and, as we plainly stated it would, has crept out at its interrogation mark it left for a hole.

These gentlemen, says the *Commercial* have done what they have done and the public are at liberty to draw their own conclusions. We suppose this is true. They have done what they have done, and the public will draw their own conclusions without the permission of the *Commercial*. But it is not the conclusions of the public we demanded. It is the public the *Commercial* must answer. Our question bore *directly on that sheet*, and we inquired the *proof it had to give* the public for its malicious slanders on honorable men. Is it not disgusting in the extreme for our citizens to be assailed with personal invective, their integrity called into question by intimation and innuendoe, and when the evidence is demanded, we submit if any honorable, upright, conscientious man who deserved the name of a leader, would descend to such subterfuges to stain character, without adducing one particle of proof to support it. The *Commercial* would use the people as a scapegoat to bear its iniquities, while it flees from the wrath of those it has so maliciously slandered.

It has mistaken its destiny. It enters into an elaborate effort of special pleading and proves most conclusively, that it knows nothing of what it is writing about, nor how to say the little it does write. It asserts that the indexing was gotten up by the Court House Ring. Now we will start with that assertion as a basis. The next step is that Eb. Williams is the party the "Ring" pitched on to have the job. The next step is that Eb. Williams got the job and the "Ring" triumphed. Now this is all satisfactory. The *Commercial* has made it clear as mud. But a question or two steps in to which we would like a reply.

How did these gentlemen of "recognized standing for integrity" get on that Committee? How did it happen that the "Ring" got men on that Committee who were not "set up" and had to be *persuaded* to do that which their judgment did not approve? How did it happen that Mr. Hilands "from the first refused to sanction it" if the "Ring" set up the whole job? The job was *designed* for Williams, was set up by "the Ring," and yet, according to the inimitable logic of the *Commercial*, the Committee were men of recognized standing and integrity, and had to be persuaded to do that which their judgment did not approve. This, as we said before, is certainly as clear as mud, and it would be little trouble for us to prove that rays of light might readily be extracted from cucumbers, with just such logic.

Now this is not what we want. We are not here to defend either Mr. Shiras, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Hilands or Mr. Geyer. These gentlemen are amply able to take care of themselves and will do so at the proper time. But what we do want is for the *Commercial* to prove that these gentlemen are a part of the Ring, or that they are "waist deep in corruption" or guilty of theft. The *Commercial* must have the proofs, because it has made the direct charges.

For fear, however, that it has crept in under an intimation, we inquire further. It states the Ring URGED these gentlemen. What does it mean by *urged*? Does it mean they were bought by the Ring? Does it mean by argument? Does it mean corruption? What does it mean? We are anxious for light on the subject, and insist on the *Commercial*, who has been insisting for days that the Republican ticket should not be supported on account of this Court House Job, giving us the information which has induced it to make its charges. Thus far we have not seen anything to connect the indexing of the Court House Job with the nominees on the Republican ticket, nor with the charge that the Ring manipulated the convention. Unless, indeed, the *Commercial*, when it refers to the manipulatiee of the Ring in the nominations intends hereafter when cornered to assert that it believes the nominees to be men of high standing and integrity, as it now avows Messrs. Shiras and Geyer to be, who it alleged were also manipulated by the Ring. The logic is simply laughable. Messrs. Shiras and Geyer are waist deep in corruption, because they are recognized as men of integrity. They are a part of the Ring because they had to be persuaded into giving the job to Mr. Williams. And the Ring "set up" the whole job because a Committee of gentlemen of recognized standing and integrity were appointed. If we were asked to give our honest judgment on the article of the *Commercial* we would say—Carnahan is surely absent from the city:

If Messrs. Humphreys, Kerr, Taylor and White, who are up for re-election, voted against the swindle, they probably will be able to show it.

This is asked us, and we feel disposed to reply plainly. They all voted for the bill, and Walton among them. We do not propose to adopt the policy of the *Commercial*. The bill was voted for by all. Now *we* have made an honest reply, will the *Commercial* do as much for us? Does it pronounce the bill a *swindle*? Do the indexes need transcribing? Was there a word in the bill that any honest Legislator would not have felt it his duty to support? Were the names of Messrs. Shiras, Geyer, Hilands and Lucas of sufficient reputation for recognized integrity to warrant any citizen of Allegheny voting for that bill? We have answered fairly, will the *Commercial* answer our query? Was the bill a swindle, and did these gentlemen named lend their names to that swindle? And, finally, if it was a swindle, was the *Commercial* ignorant of that fact *before* the nomination of Mr. White on the reform ticket, which it will remember was a little while before the nomination by the Republicans?

Now we want facts. The *Commercial* intimates there was a bargain between Anderson and the Ring. When and where? Of course, the *Commercial* knows it existed, otherwise it looks like a very successful and systematic attempt to act the fool to write about things that never did exist. Let the people have all the information about it. It will be for the good of the whole party; it will eminently aid Reform; it will insure success to the third party; and it will satisfy the desires of many who have for days been reading about the Ring doing this, that, and the other, but always with an interrogation mark as a hole for the *Commercial* to creep out at. If this was a bargain, let the people have all the particulars.

This is asked by us, and the *Commercial* gives us a reply. We regret we cannot print the whole of it, but will make a fair brief. "We simply call attention to the facts in the case and leave the people to reply." Then the *Commercial* does not reiterate the assertion that there was a bargain. It retracts that much. It goes on to state that Anderson was opposed to Errett, Mackey & Co. last year and was defeated by them. This year they supported him. The question is who has changed and what has produced it? "What the 'organ' should busy itself about is a plain answer to the question! Has Anderson capitulated to Errett, Mackey & Co., or have they capitulated to him?"

Now there is but one inference that can be drawn from these extracts and that is, the *Commercial* confesses it does not know *which* capitulated, but it being a matter of fact that one or the other must have done so, it suits that sheet's interest better, to denounce Anderson. Bargain and consideration were ugly words. The *Commercial* modifies them now and calls it "capitulation." Even then it sees a snag, and wisely places its sentence in the alternative. We do not see that the last part of the sentence has anything to do with it. If all the Rings under the heavens choose to vote for a man without his tempersing with them, they have a right we presume to do so, and not affect the honesty of the man. But "did Anderson capitulate with the Ring?" What does the *Commercial* mean by "capitulate." Just explain. It may mean anything, or nothing. It may imply dishonesty or it may not. Now, we have always insisted that the Ring had nothing to do with our last convention. This assertion covers Anderson, and the question asked by the *Commercial* is therefore most positively answered. But the *Commercial* has not answered *our* question yet. It asserted there was a bargain or consideration between Anderson and the Ring. We asked for the facts, and it tells us it will leave the people to decide from the fact, that certain men who opposed Anderson last year voted for him this. Bosh! Literally bosh! A man's pocket might be picked in the street with more honor to the thief, than an attempt to stabe man's reputation and give such trash as an excuse or reason.

We have taken more space in the review of that article than it deserved. It was no doubt the best answer it could give, but it is none at all. It has been so persistent in its efforts to traduce men of recognized integrity, without a shadow of reason, that we too in the language of the *Dispatch* are compelled to say, that if it does not mean blackmail, to come squarely out and sustain its aspersions of gentlemen, and thus give the people the chance to believe it is possessed of some little honesty.

"THE SYMPATHY WHICH THE DEMOCRATS OF AMERICA GIVE TO GERMANY."

The New York *World*, of Monday, feeling the Germans, whom it had wilely accused of all manner of evils, were unexpectedly successful, appeared in a double leaded editorial, from which we extract the following:

"The Democratic party has taken no sides in this European war; nor will it take any sides in this European war until, high above the tumult of battle and the roar of cannon, and the lamentable outcry of strong men stricken to death and the wail of the condition poor in desolated homes, there shall arise that one only clarion note which rouses the Democratic heart—the note of freedom summoning the people to possess their own. The sympathy which the Democrats of America give not to Germany alone but to France, is a sympathy in that love of liberty and of justice which makes a people honored abroad by making them free at home."

When we read this we looked for a file of the *World*, but unsuccessfully, as we should have liked to have shown our readers, by quoting a little article upon the Hessians from the *World* of a fortnight ago, how easy it is for an acrobat to turn hand springs until it is quite impossible to tell, and altogether immaterial whether he lights upon his head or heels. Nevertheless we considered some comment necessary upon what we have quoted above, and having hastily collected the following extracts from leading Democratic papers, we shall allow them to show just how far "the Democratic party has taken no sides in this European war," and to show the character of the "sympathy which the Democrats of America give not to Germany alone," which is said to have some connection with the love of liberty, and to be within ear shot of "that one only clarion note which rouses the Democratic heart."

OPINIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

The pot calling the kettle black—King William's proclamation that France is cursed with a Bonaparte.—*New Orleans Times.*

The public sentiment of Europe is now convinced that the war was not Napoleon's wish, but his misfortune; that any other ruler would have been compelled to take the same course.—*Boston Post.*

William Rex travels in the field like an old Hun, surrounded by a ring of satellites a thousand strong. Court dignitaries are present in the royal camp to solace the dull hours of his Majesty, and a whole retinue of hangers-on, attaches of postal service and glittering men-in-waiting, make the royal presence a sort of traveling court in the battle field. Those who had their precipitant fling at Napoleon for his attendance, should not forget now to make a note of contrast. And Bismarck—he whose ambition is to rule Europe through magnified Prussia—is abroad in equal state, having his outriders, his cloud of equipages, his satelites and worshippers, and a republican General from the United States fastened to the whole. It is in such a spirit that Germany is being "united," and by such pomps and shows is "civilization" heralded on the battle field. How do these spectacles of monarchy strike the simple Republican taste of America, that never before presumed to approve any war which was not made in strict defence of country.—*Boston Post.*

In speaking of the siege of Strasburg, the New York *World* says: From the pedestal upon which the pious reverence of men of peace have planted it, the stately monument of Erwin von Steinbach may almost be fancied listening with a shudder of scorn and horror to the crash of balls and the bursting of bombs with which the degenerate legions of the race his genius made illustrious now beset his sublimest work. They are strange Germans indeed who can follow a prince of the house of Hohenzollern to batter and beat in pieces their country's loftiest and loveliest house of God.

It may be added that these German meetings to express sympathy for the Prussians, are exhibitions of very cheap patriotism—worthy, however, of the descendants of the hireling Hessians who fought against American Independence in 1876.—*Chicago Times.*

It looks now as if the necessity for the next war in this country might be to teach these audacious scamps [Germans] the propriety of decent behavior.—*Chicago Times.*

THE Prussian Princes are turning upon one another the fury they brought across the Rhine to deliver upon the French. Frederick Charles is a soldier, and Frederick William is the heir; there is the difference. The dissensions are said to have distracted the old King and compromised the campaign. If the Prussians are whipped out of France, this will be a convenient way of hedging. Bismarck, too, returns suddenly to Berlin, to compose troubles he never made and probably can never unmake. Prussia begins to be afraid of foreign intervention, as if she were compelled to withdraw her claws before they have torn out a piece of French territory. She protests in a blundering tone, but that will be the more likely to consolidate the outside sentiment. A good square victory or two by the French might be a more convincing argument for Prussia in that direction than any to which she is now apparently inclined to listen.—*Boston Post.*

A protracted war between France and Prussia may endanger the peace of all Europe. It may break down the dam of public order, and let loose the fierce current of passion upon nations far remote from the scene of strife. In view of this fact, as well as others applicable to neutral powers, Prussia cannot maintain the position assumed by her at this time. Her needle gun diplomacy will not be accepted by neighboring nations. England, Russia, Italy, will claim and exercise the right of offering mediation, and proposing terms of settlement to the combatants. They will not allow the inordinate ambition of one nation to threaten the peace of a continent. Such intervention has the sanction of history and practice, and it cannot be repudiated by Prussia at this time.—*Phila. Age.*

THE uncivilized character of the warfare waged by the Prussians stand revealed before the stoutly resisting city of Strasburg. The prisoners taken from the garrison are compelled to work in the tranches against their own countrymen, and to receive their fire from the walls. Red-hot shot or petroleum bombs are thrown into the city to fire the houses and make destruction with the churches, libraries and museums. The women and children are refused an opportunity to be transported beyond the limits, in expectation that their suffering will sooner force the garrison or the citizens to capitulate. Such violations of the custom of modern warfare are properly stigmatized in France as wholly barbarian and indefensible. They do more to show up the purposes of the invaders than all the God-fearing announcements of victory by helmet-wearing King William could do in an entire campaign. The profanation of churches and cathedrals, in the towns they successively occupy, seems to form a special pastime with the Prussians, as if they hated the very religion of the people temporarily overrun. It is but a forbidding recommendation of that with which they seek to displace it.—*Boston Post.*

"ONE more such victory and I am ruined" is the paradoxical remark ascribed to a great soldier of antiquity, who found his army so weakened after a desperate conflict that triumph meant only less complete annihilation than defeat. And such might well be the exclamation of King William in view of the recent encounters with McMahon, in the neighborhood of Sedan. The forty-eight hours' fighting at first reported seems to have been but a small matter of the terrible series of battles, resembling in obstinacy and continuity the bloody week of our Wilderness campaign. Though victory has again and again been arrogantly claimed for the Prussians by their sympathizers this side the water, the smoke of the conflict is only just beginning to clear up enough to show that McMahon's strategy and the admirable courage of his troops have by persistence gained a part of the object he aimed at—the separation of the Prussian armies and their defeat in detail On Wednesday and Thursday the fighting was of the most desperate character, the French proving themselves worthy descendants of the men of Austerlitz and Jena, and the Crown Prince's army also showing splendid fighting qualities. The result of the two days' contest was that the Prussian army was terribly cut to pieces, being drawn into the angle formed by the intrenchments of Sedan and the heights on the left of the Meuse, which was successfully crossed by McMahon. The French are declared to have captured thirty guns and many prisoners, and to be driving the enemy towards Belgium.

Meantime, Bazaine has not been idle, but has attacked the enemy in his front and gained an important success. He is reported to be driving the enemy towards Sedan, where MacMahon, having crippled the Crown Prince, will be ready to take them in hand. Indeed, a great battle was reported in progress near that place yesterday. Of course, in these operations, the loss of life has been fearful, and the Meuse is reported filled with the bodies of the slain. But as if the unavoidable horrors of war did not suffice, the Prussians are reported to have fired all the neighboring villages, which, when cast a lurid glare over the bodies of their murdered inhabitants and the mangled corpses of friends and foes. Such is the civilization which marches at the head of the army of King William.—*Boston Post.*

WILLIAM will be guided by Bismarck in the future, as he has been in the past, and Bismarck is a cold, cruel, heartless despot. He will crush the people of France under the iron heel of military power, unless the Great Powers call a halt, and demand that affairs shall be settled by a Congress of Nations. But will that be done? Who now will have the courage to bell the cat? Will Russia or England? If not these powers, then from what quarter will even a meek, mild remonstrance come? The present is an eventful period in the history of Europe. Despotism has gained a decided advantage, and the rights of the masses are pushed back a century.—*Philadelphia Age.*

KING WILLIAM, up to the time of receiving Benedetti's insult, was in the best of humor at Ems. One day he met at the fountain the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolphstadt, until lately a dashing Prussian hussar, not very popular in Berlin, and who only a few months since succeeded to the crown and sceptre of his ancestors. The Prince saluted the old King reverentially, and William asked, jocosely, "Well, how goes it?" "Perfectly, well, Sire!" replied His Highness of Rudolphstadt, who had uncovered himself. "Well now," said the King, pointing to the military undress cap which the Prince held in his hand, "do just put on *your crown* for once, won't you?"

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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Will find it much to their advantage to go to JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE, Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.
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The loss to the laboring classes of the United States caused by fever and ague, has been estimated at upwards of two millions of dollars per annum. Whole settlements are sometimes prostrated by the disease, and it is regarded in some localities, as one of those visitations of providence which cannot be avoided. This is a mistake. As certainly as any of the evils which are invited by neglect may be forestalled by precaution—so certainly may an attack of intermittent (or remittent) fever be prevented by invigorating the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in advance of the season, at which this malady prevails. Prevention, it is needless to say, is the wisest policy; but it is consoling to know that where time has not been thus taken by the forelock, and the paroxysms have actually commenced, a complete cure may, in all cases, be rapidly effected by the use of this powerful vegetable tonic. The reputation of the Bitters as a specific for dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation and nervous debility, has in some measure thrown into the shade its merits as a preventive and cure of other ailments, but all who have ever taken it, either as a protection against or a remedy for malarious fevers, will admit that it surpasses in efficiency all the so-called specifics (including quinine), usually prescribed for these maladies, while it is at the same time entirely harmless and decidedly palatable.

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WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.
We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:
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Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
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WORTH $7 00.
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Ladies' Balmoral and Gored Skirts.
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In all new Fabrics and Colors.
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Heavy Corded Silk Poplins.
Plain and Corded Alpacas.
Black and Colored Irish Poplins.
Black and Col'd Dress Silks,
Black and Colored Satins,
New Tweeds and Cassimeres,
Plain and Plaid Flaid Flannels,
White and Colored Table Linens,
AT
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Wholesale and Retail,
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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, 1870.

The money market at home and in the eastern cities reflects the increased activity, consequent upon resumption of business for the fall trade. The rates on call have hardened in New York, keeping pace with longer dealings in all classes of bonds and stocks.

There is yet but little doing in our home stock market, but there are more persons ready to sell at quotations than for some weeks past.

We could learn of no transactions during the day in bank stocks. Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds are more freely offered and command about 90. They are held at 89@90½.

There is some augmentation of demand for Coalvills and Dalzell, but buyers seem unwilling to name figures.

Gold has ruled very steady during the day, opening quotations: 114¾, closing at 114¾. The United States Treasurer sold one million to-day. The bids were 20 in number, ranging from $1-100 to $1-103, amounting in the aggregate to two and a half millions. Government bonds average about ¼ per cent. higher at the close than the morning quotations.

Railways have declined during the day. They were quite steady until the last afternoon telegrams, when a falling off of from ½ to ¾ per cent is shown throughout the list.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1870.

In Wall street there was no marked feature in any of the departments of speculation. Money quiet and steady at 5@6 per cent. on call. Foreign exchange quiet, but firm at 9½; some bankers ask higher rates, but they do not represent any business. The Juno to-day took $235,000 in specie. The gold market exhibited considerable activity and animation at one time, but at the close fell off to 114⅝@114⅞ on higher bond quotations from London, and was quiet; the opening rate was 114¾ and the highest 114⅞. Rate for carrying 1 per cent., and for borrowings flat, 2, 3 and 1-64 per cent. Clearances $97,058,000. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 114 60-100@114 80-100.

Government securities were firm. Coupons, 6's, 1881@113½; 6's, 1881, 113¾@114; 6's, 1882, 113¾@114; new, 1865's, 6's, 1865@113¾; 5-20's, 1865@113½; 10-40's, 5's, 1881@111¾; currency's, 112¾@113¾.

State bonds steady: Missouri 6's, old 70@73; Virginia 6's, new 67¾; old North Carolina 6's, new 37½; Tennessee 6's, new 67¾@68. The stock market heavy and closing sometimes at the lowest figure of the day. Exchanges were equal to ¼@1 per cent. from the highest point.

Canton, 62; Cumberland, 39; Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Quicksilver, 6¾; Mariposa, 8½; do preferred, 18¾; Adams Express, 66½; American, 93; United States, 64; Pacific Mail, 90½; New York Central, 154½; Harlem, 131; do preferred, 68; Hudson, 128½; Michigan Central, 112; Lake Shore, 98½; Illinois Central, 138½; Cleveland, Pittsburg, 93½; Chicago, Rock Island, 107½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, 96; Chicago, 97½; Northwestern, 68¾; do preferred, 79½; Wabash, 51½; do preferred, 72; Ft. Wayne, 96; Rock Island, 107½; Toledo, 93½; Terre Haute, 15; and Alton, 12½; do preferred, 32½. Ohio and Mississippi, 30½; C. C. & I., 79½; Hartford and Erie, 9½; C. & I. C., 11½; Burlington, 150; St. Joe, 11½.

Sub-Treasury balances—gold, $64,669,694; currency, $1,200,000.

Exports for the week $8,032,497, including $6,705 bbls flour, 623,284 bus wheat, 800 bus corn, 1,000 bbls pork, 1,000 bbls beef, 1,000 bbls lard, 252,800 lbs cut meats, 10,132 lbs butter, 2,170,800 lbs cheese, 264,400 lbs lard.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PETROLEUM GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, 1870.

The old saying that the oil market goes by countenance was fully illustrated to-day. In the early part of the day the news of a thousand barrel well being struck was received, and notwithstanding this large daily increase of the present very excessive production, prices right away began to look up instead of down, the natural tendency under news of this character; again, in the afternoon, word of another well was received through private telegrams, and again the market stiffened and prices gave another leap up. Crude advanced during the day fully a quarter of a cent on the bbl, and refined about three-quarters to a cent. In the absence of any startling advices from Europe, the market throughout the day was devoid of that exciting character that has marked it during the last week. Dealers did not show much disposition to operate largely, owing to the uncertainty as to the next movements of the Prussian armies. The market on the crook was quiet and slow to the east, if we except the disposition shown by some to ship oil to the west, under the impression that the war is about at an end. Exporters are beginning to come into the market and pick up spot oil, which, on the the whole, looks like a belief that prices for the present have "touched bottom;" of this, however, it is hard to prophesy, as a day may change the entire aspect of affairs.

CRUDE.

The crude market was comparatively quiet, and within the range of the early part of the day's offerings were light and there was no disposition manifested to make heavy purchases on the other hand. Sales were not to exceed 1,000 bbls reported. Early in the day buyers at 4½ bbl, all year round; buyers at 4½ bbl, buyer all year 1871. As intimated above the improved prospects of crops are said to have had influence on the market at present.

REFINED CRUDE.

In spot and early deliveries are higher, and the advance is said to exist at quotations, sales 1,000 bbls at 20½; 500 at 20¾; and 1,000 at 21. At 3 p. m. there were buyers at 21 and sellers at 21@21½. Cargo nominal at 21@21½, and November and December 20½@21.

REFINED CRUDE.

Fourth Bro. 6h, accept J Marshall, J A Bates 6h, accept J C Dilworth & Co, accept Thomas Bros, accept Wm Thaw & Co, accept J S Wilkins, for Wilkins 10h, accept J F & H Vet. Co.

Total ..... 1,200 bbls

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, 1870.

No change in prices to note since our last report. The clip having been nearly all brought out of first hands, the trade may be said to be about closed for the season in fleece wools. There are of course a good many scattered clips remaining in growers hands, but dealers do not see any inducement to buy them at the prices asked, and they will probably be held over until another clip is ready for the market. In the eastern markets prices are quite firm and no change, from the prices quoted below, at full prices. We quote prices nominal, viz:

Ohio Fleece	48@50
Ohio Clothing	45@47
Spring and Red Fleece	45@47
Tub Washed	52@55

Bay Goods.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Dry Goods market lively and but little change in prices, which for most classes of domestic staples are low and unsatisfactory to manufacturers, severe and high, and printed calico is consequently scarcer and in still better demand. Print cloths are quoted at 5½@5¾ cash. There is a scarcity of desirable make of fabrics for fall and dress goods, and prices of many descriptions are higher than at the opening. Quality is not yet proper from the 15th. Staple varies ribbons, which brought with them an extra duty on leaving out of the French year, have declined 10 per cent. Hosiery, good makes of bleached and colored cotton, and woolens, are in light stock and hold firm, with more demand.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 7.—Wheat dull and no lower with sales of 2,000 bus No. 2 red Mich at $1.14. Corn steady with No. 1 at 70c. Oats dull at 34c. Barley steady; trade very quiet at $1.40@1.50 for No. 2 Canada.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, September 7, 1870.

Trade in general merchandise continues slow, not what it ought to be, but there is some consolation in the fact that there are indications of an early improvement. It was expected that the war news of the past few days would have stimulated speculation somewhat, but these expectations have only been partially realized; the markets generally are very sensitive, not withstanding the prospects of an early peace, and operators are apprehensive in regard to the future. To illustrate this point we clip the following from the Chicago *Republican* in regard to the wheat market; "was active on speculative account, but rather quiet for immediate delivery—in other words, the excitement of gambling was sufficient to create activity, while the legitimate trade was very dry. The shorts were buying some few round lots of both old and new to fill in contracts formerly made, and shippers made up two or three cargoes from car-lots, but cash wheat was quiet at best, as a rule holders of wheat were not anxious to force sales, many preferring to carry their property over, in the hope that they may yet be able to sell it out at a good price, believing the European war is not yet closed, merely the snake scotched, not killed. There was a very large amount of scalping done—indeed, it was a field day for the scalpers, and they made most of it, making a sale short, and filling it in right away if a profit of ¼c per bushel could be made. All lacked nerve in dealing for the future, the shorts being afraid to put out a long line, and the others not daring to go long."

APPLES—Are again coming in freely and while the market is weak under the influence of an accummulation of stock, prices as yet are not quotably lower. We continue to quote at $2.50@3.50 per bbl, for fair to choice.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 4½; Pearls, 7c; Pots 7¾.

BROOM CORN—Is arriving pretty freely, and prices have still further declined; we now quote at 6@7 cts—we hear of a car load having been sold at the inside quotation.

BEANS—Dull; $1.80@2 per bushel, the outside figure for choice navy.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged; prime to choice is still quoted at 28@30, and common to medium at 20@25. The demand is mostly for the better grades.

CIDER—Sales prime sweet $7@8.

CHEESE—Is less active and weaker though unchanged. We now quote at 12@12 for Western Reserve, 13@14, for Ohio Factory and 14@15 for Ohio Go-shen.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer and trading upwards, though the jobbing trade continues light. We continue to quote at 22½@25cts for standard brands.

CHEESE—Is quiet; Louisville Hydraulic at 33@35, and Calcined Plaster at $4½ per bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is dull and lower in sympathy with corn, and cannot be quoted above 65@67½ per bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Demand very light and stock almost exhausted.

EGGS—The market, under the influence of increased receipts is hardly as strong, though 20 is still the ruling quotation for fresh.

FUITS—Sales of peaches at $3@4 per bushel; Pears $3@4; Apples $3@4; Grapes $3@4 per bbl.

FLOUR—Is dull and neglected, though unchanged; the demand which is entirely local, appears to be fully filling off, though, so far as we can learn, dealers are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. We continue to quote: Family stock at $6.50@7. Rye flour $5.25@5.50 and dull.

GRAIN—Wheat continues dull and prices are lower, no sales reported, the trade are falling off; we now quote at $1.15@1.20 for red and $1.25@1.30 for white; there is no chance to ship, owing to the fact that the rates are higher here relatively as there. Oats in steady demand, scarce and higher; we now quote at 35 buying and 40@50 selling. Sale 600 bushels, new on track, at 40; and 400 bushels old at 46. There is considerable inquiry for car corn by dealers and can report sales at 75c bulk, on car, to go out of the market, at 85. Most of the shelled corn in the elevator is held at 80, and we doubt whether even this figure will get some dealers out. Rye in dull, but little offering, and not much wanted, nominal at 80@ 85. Sale 4 cars good to prime spring Barley at $1.15@1.20; prime fall is held at $1.25@ 1.30. Common and inferior Barley does not seem to wanted at any price.

GROCERIES—Trade is quiet and devoid of anything new or important. Sugars are still reported steady, at 14½c for crushed, 12½c for A, coffee, 25½c for Rio, 30@32c for Java. Syrups—the demand is said to be improving slightly, though by no means active. New Orleans molasses, 65@70c. Coffee 20 to 22½c for fair to choice Rio.

HAY—Is selling from country wagons at $20@22 per ton, as to quality.

HONEY—Sales at 22@25 cts.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3 cts.

LIME—Is quiet at Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra is quoted at $1.20@ 1.25, and No. 2 at 95@97.

LIVE POULTRY—Spring chickens abundant and dull at 50 cts per pair by the coop. Ducks 75@85 cts per pair.

MELONS—Sales of water melons at $15@25 per 100, according to size and condition.

MILL FEED—In good demand and limited supply. Sales in truck of middlings at $1.75@ 1.85, and shorts at $1.10@1.15.

POTATOES—Sweet potatoes plenty and low; we now quote at $3. 00@4 per Baltimore and $4.50 for prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, 14½; Ribbed Sides, 17; Short Ribbed, 17¾@18; Clear Sides, 18½@18¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 20@22. Breakfast Bacon, 20. Dried Beef, 24. Lard, in tierces, 17½; in kegs, 18½. Mess Pork, $23.50.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is still quoted at $3.40 @3.45, and Flax seed at $2.15@2.20. No movement in clover seed.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Cotton fairly active but scarcely so firm, with sales 1,525 bales at the late quoting uplands. Flour receipts 19,097 bbls; flour lower and 5@10c lower, with sales 8,600 bbls at $4.90@5 for superfine western and State, $5.15@5.35 for extra do, $5.70@ 5.80 for good to extra do, $5.65@6.15 for white wheat western extra, $5.30@6.30 for extra round hoop Ohio and $5@6.30 for extra St. Louis. Flour quiet; with sales 250 bbls at $4.25@4.85. Corn Meal quiet. Whiskey heavy and lower, with sales 120 bbls at 91@92c. Grain—receipts 125,000 bush; wheat a shade lower for winter, with a fair export demand; spring wheat dull and lower, with sales 152,000 bushels at $1.05@1.09 for No 2 spring, $1.15 for new No 2 Chicago do, $1.15 @1.17 for No 1 spring; $1.27@1.29 for winter red and amber western, $1.30@1.31 for new do; $1.40 for white western. Rye dull. Corn —receipts 39,000 bush, dull and 1@2c lower; sales 66,000 bush at 80@82c for white and mixed Southern, 67@68c for Ohio and mixed western, closing heavy at 80c. Oats—receipts 67,500 bush and lower; sales 41,000 bush at 42@46c for Canada, 47@48c for Ohio and State. Coffee quiet at $5.25@6.25. Leather in moderate demand; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande $20@21. Wool quiet; sales 250,000 lbs at $1.25@1.30 for domestic fleece; $1.42½ for pulled. Hay in moderate demand at $20 for shipping; $30@1.25 for retail. Hops quiet at 30@35c for new crop. Sugar firm; 120 hhds at 12¾c for Cuba; 9¾@10c. Porto Rico Molasses dull. Rice quiet at 8½@9¼c. Petroleum dull at 24½@ 25c for crude and refined. Turpentine firm at 45c. Manufactured copper steady; Ingot in good demand; 29½@30½c for Baltimore and 30½@31c for Lake. Iron quiet and firm at $3.25@3.35 for Scotch. American quiet at $3.25@3.50 for No 1 brands. Nails active at $4.25@5 for common; $5@5.25 for prime; $5.50 for prime mess; $5@5.25 for city mess. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats dull and heavy at 9c; tierces beef quiet at 12@13 for prime mess; middles quiet and steady. Lard quiet and steady for pickled and prime steam. Lard lower; sales 700 tierces at 16½@ 16c for steam and 17¼@17½c for kettle; also 700 tierces, December and January, at 16c. Butter quiet and steady. Western cheese dull at 12@13c. Freights to Liverpool firm; flour 1d @2s, wheat 5½d, by steam.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull and depressed. Wheat quiet and lower; No. 2 spring, cash, at 94½c each; buyers seller half September; this afternoon steady but no sales. Corn 2@3c lower, closing at 39@ 39½c for No 2, buyers September. Oats 1@2c lower, closing at 29@29½c. Cattle and hogs dull and lower. Rye dull and no lower, closing at 66@66½c for No 2. Barley easier and fairly active, closing at $1.34@1.35 for No 2 in store. Provisions more active.

Pork $27. Dry salted shoulders 13½c; sweet pickled 14½c. Cumberland middles 16½c; short rib middles 17½c. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 6,870 bbls flour, 9,977 bush wheat, 97,320 bush corn, 19,984 bush oats, 2,764 bush rye, 65,-000 bush barley, 2,000 hogs. Shipments: 3,660 bbls flour, 227,000 bush wheat, 248,737 bush corn, 24,336 bush oats, 300 bush rye, 65,000 bush barley, 2,000 hogs. Freights a shade lower; 3½c for corn, 4½c for corn and 6½c for wheat by rail to Buffalo.

Hogs steady. $6.50@6.65 for fair to choice. Cattle firmer, owing to light receipts; $3.50@ 7.00 for Texans to good shipping steers.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 7.—Flour dull, with family at $5@5.75. Wheat dull and drooping, with red at $1.05@1.15. Corn dull at 70@72c. Oats dull and drooping, closing at 32@33c. Rye dull at 80c. Barley scarce and firm at $1.30@1.40 for fall. Pork dull at $23.50. Lard dull, with middling at 16c. Tobacco unchanged and quiet, with sales of 40 hhds at $4.10@6.20 for trashy to fair and $6.50@ 12.50 for wrappers. Whisky dull at 90@91c. Sugar firm and unchanged. Coffee unchanged and quiet. Butter scarce and firm at 25@30c. Eggs firm at 20c. Live hogs dull at $6.50@6.60. Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 6.—Bagging active and firm at 20@20½c. Cotton dull and lower, at 18c for middlings. Flour: demand light; prices of family and Grain and Whiskey unchanged. Provisions: demand light and prices firm with an upward tendency over yesterday's quotations. Whiskey: raw 90@91c. The sales of Tobacco to-day were 141 hhds at $4.00@5.75 for frosted trash, $6.50@ 8.00 for low to good leaf, and $10@12.50 for common leaf to medium bright wrapper.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—Tobacco heavy; irregular; lugs $4.50@5.25; common leaf $6@8; fancy shipping $12@13; black wrappers $10@12; good bright $25@30. Cotton quiet at 17½@18c for middling. Hemp firm at $1.30@1.35 for undressed, and $2.40@2.45 for dressed. Bagging firm at 20@20½; machine rope 20@20c. Flour dull and weak and nominally unchanged. Wheat opened firmer but closed dull and heavy; No. 2 red fall $1.05@1.06, strictly prime $1.08@1.09. Corn dull and heavy. Oats quiet and dull; mixed nearly; white scarce. Rye dull and unchanged at 80@81c. Barley dull and lower; spring $1.05@1.10; fall $1.25 @1.30. Provisions dull and lower at 85@90c. Groceries dull. Rio Coffee 17½@22c. Porto Rico sugar 10½@11c; Louisiana 12½@12¾c; prime to choice. Molasses 35 to 64c. Highwines unchanged at 89@91c. Provisions quiet. Pork dull at $23.00. Dry salt meats firmer; shoulders 12½@13c; clear rib 15½c. Loose bacon steady and firm; shoulders 14½c; clear rib 17½c; clear sides 18½@18¾c. Lard dull at 15¾@16c.

Cattle steady at 5@7½c prime to extra. Hogs in fair request at 8½@9¼c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.—Flour dull and weak; spring wheat extra family $6.25@ 6.65. Indiana and Ohio do $4.75@7.87½. Wheat very dull; Indiana red $1.35. Good corn in demand; yellow western 83c; mixed 82c. Oats steady; western 30@32c. Barley—sales of 500 bush Iowa at $1.32@1.35. Provisions dull and drooping. Petroleum firm; crude 16½c; refined 26½c. Whiskey steady; western iron-bound 90c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 7.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and 2@3c lower; No. 2 white Wabash $1.14, amber Michigan $1.09, and offered at $1.05 at the close, without sales. No. 1 amber Illinois $1.07. No. 1 red Wabash $1.11. No. 2 do. $1.10, closing at $1.07. Corn dull and 2@3c lower; No. 1 66@66½c. No. 2 61c, closing at 60c. Oats dull and 1c lower; No. 1 32c, No. 2 30c. Michigan 33½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unchanged; except western which is higher; winter red western $1.25@ $1.30, western amber $1.30 and Corn: mixed western 80@82c. Oats 40@55c. Rye 70@85c. Provisions in better feeling but unchanged. Whisky quiet and firm at 91@95c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 7.—Cotton nominal at 18c; receipts 80 bales, exports 18. Flour $4.50. Corn: market bare. Oats dull, 50c. Bran active, 16c. Pork dull, 29c. Lard nominally unchanged. Bacon dull; shoulders 11½c, sides 17@18½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 7.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet at 98c for No 1; 95½c for No 2. Oats firmer at 32½c for No 2. Corn dull at 61c for rejected. Rye nominal. Barley steady and unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, September 7.—18 bbls apples, Voigt M & Co; 5 cases bdls, Lindsey S & E; 5 bbls l oil, B L Fahnestock & Co; 4 bbls apples, 3 kgs butter, 4 tubs do, Day & Co; 6 bbls apples 3 kgs lard, 5 tubs butter, H Rea Jr; 2 bales hops, J White Jr; 2 pkgs scythe, 2 bxs h ware, Logan G & Co; 2 bxs h ware, J Woodwell & Co 20 bbls apples, Hunt & Son; 16 shot wool, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 870 bdls paper, Markle & Son; 1,300 pcs h shoulders, J H Parker; 3 cars stone, Bulman & G; 100 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Co; 337 bgs m feed, Houck J & Co; 3 bxs hard ware, Whitmore W & Co; 1 case mdse, R E Sellers; 1 car stone, C Miller; 18 empty carboys, J Irwin & Co; 1 melodeon, Keller Bs; 15 bbl eggs, Woodworth & D; 30 bbls apples, Jas A Graff; 20 boxes cheese, Bascom; 7 bbls apples, E Riddle; 30 do apples, W Steel Bro; 2 cars l stone, Graff & Co; 120 bxs h nails, England & R; 1 case shoes, 2 bxs h ware, Evans D & G; 7 bbls apples, Bruggeman & O'B; 5 bbls whisky, A G McGrew & Co; 1 car s iron, T Maloney; 25 cases lard, W B Hays; 15 cs lard, Rees Owens.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, September 7.—8 cars metal, J W Porter; 1 66 bs, Loomis & Collard; 1 mat coffee, Rinehart & Stevens; 1 bbl whisky, Littell & Mechling; 10 doz brooms, Kaler & Wood; 11 bbls apples, Watt, Lang & Co; 10 do do, 3 do eggs, Bruggeman & O'Brien; 10 rolls leather, G J Hoffstett; 49 bgs barley, Rose & Ewing; 30 bbls molasses, D Lynch; 1 car h ware, 2 pkgs cigars, Pretzfield Bro; 6 bbls onions, J Herbert; 74 shs rye, P Duff & Son; 32 do oats, Wm Stewart; 100 bbls flour owner; 32 pkgs scraps, Flaccus & Son; 1st stone ware, J Craig; do do, Sedden; 22 bbls apples, Campbell & Bost wick; 25 cases tobacco, W & A Kirkpatrick & Co; 15 do do, S Ewart & Co; 255 bbls apples, 30 sks potatoes, Voigt, M & Co; 2 cars ore, Swanson, Frohman & Co; 1 car h ware, H Schmidt & Co; 1 do do, A Lewis; 1 do do, Hitchcock, McCreery & Co; 1 do do shingles, McCausland & Douglas; 4 cars ore, Bryan & Caughey; 4 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 6 do do, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 8 do do, Shoenberger, B & Co.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, September 6.—5 cars staves, Wm Massingo; 4 bbls eggs, 1 kg butter, J A Graff; 5 sks feathers, T G Craighead; 10 bdls tea lard, 2 cases, do, W D Cooper; 86 bgs oats, S B Floyd & Co; 200 bgs malt, Gangwich & K; 1 car bran, G Stewart; 4 bbls apples, A G Rogers; 97 pf Graff & Co; 5 bbls whiskey, H Evert; 4 same, H W Beaumont; 25 do do, Dullinger & S; 1 car bulk meal, E H Myers; 50 bbls h ware, Bell, Lewis & Co; 1 car lard, P Duff & Son; 1 bbl oil, S Bradley & Son; 20 pails lard, E Heazleton; 15 cs hams, 5 do beef, Rees Owens; 20 pkgs tob, Johnston & C; 2 same, Austin & Co; 8 bales cotton, Lemon & W; 15 bbls l oil, J S Dilworth & Co; 124 bgs shipstuff, Kell, & R; 24 bales b corn Vanzwoter & S; 30 bbls flour, R Wallace; 1 car middlings, B Knox & S.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD September 7.—28 bbls apples, J Herbert; 1 car flaxseed, M B Suydam; 250 pcs pipe, Patten & Son; 2 cars ore, Graff, Bennett & Co; 9 bxs h powder, Beckfield & Niebouse; 5 bxs mdse, W H Brill & Co; 5 bales corn husks, A Derdeg; 1 car staves, Kalva & Robertson; 18 bgs feed, Adams & Knox; 20 bgs h lard, 1 do oats, J R McDonald; 4 do do, Wallace; 1 car middlings, B Knox & S.

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PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, September 7.—10 bbls wheat, J Beringer; 75 bbls cement, C B Lang; 8 bgs nuts, T Kay & washers, Lewis O & F; 566 bdls paper, Smith & F; 36 sks rags, McCullough S & Co; 100 sks barley, 300 do oats, McBride & A; 20 bxs grapes Woodworth & D; 2 bbls onions; Vangordon & S; 5 do eggs, R Berringer; 1 car metal, 1 car coal, J Mayhugh; 1 do do, Lloyd & R; 2 pcs wolfe feather, J Howell & Co; 30 sks wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 6 reels p yarn, Fulton B & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, September 7.—53 bbls tar, Leo Oppenheimer; 1 tub butter, H Rea Jr; 130 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 3 cars railroad iron, A V RR Co; do stone, Henderson, M & Co; 32 sks corn, Moreland & Mitchell; 1 car scrap iron, W Lynch.

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300 bbls Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil.

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60 bbls No. 2 Extra Bone Grease.

20,000 lbs Prime Leaf Lard.

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my4:e49

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It preserves and whitens the Teeth!

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OFFICE, 66 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET Residence, 100 Fremont St., Allegheny. je28:e6

RIVER NEWS.

The river was receding at this point, with 3 feet 10 inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks. Weather cloudy and warm, with indications, at times, of rain.

No arrivals or departures, excepting the packets.

The Messenger is ready to make engagements for New Orleans, with the understanding that she will depart on the first rise.

The Mollie Ebert will probably be ready for business within the next week. When the repairs and alterations which are in process are completed she will be one of the best boats, and biggest stern wheel carriers on the river.

—The Madison Courier tells this on Capt. W. F. Fuller, of the C. T. Dumont. Capt. Fuller was fishing the other evening when, getting a "nibble," he jerked up his line and fastened the hook in the guard of the boat. It being a little dark, the Captain didn't see what was the matter, and supposed he had a big fish, called at the top of his voice for assistance to pull it out. The Captain felt rather flat when one of the deckhands, who could see released the line. The Captain promised to treat if the matter was kept quiet; hence we shall say nothing about it.

—We clip the following from the Memphis Avalanche: Work on the Phil Allen is progressing finely. The stroke of the chizel, adze and calking mallet are constant, and denote the near completion of hull, the moddle of which is a beauty. Mr. D. Armstrong, the well-know efficient engineer, is busy on the engines which were built by W. R. Phillips, of Wheeling Va., for the C. E. Hillman. They are 22 inches diameter of cylinder and in splendid order. The Allen will cost $60,000.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Thursday says: Capt. C. L. Brennan has arrived from Pittsburgh, and contemplates loading the side wheeled Juniata here for N. O. providing the recent swell in the Allegheny and Monongahela makes sufficient water to permit her to descend the falls, which is doubtful.

—The New Orleans Times is responsible for the following: "A teacher in one of the Fourth District Sunday Schools was examining his boys and asked them 'Who was Pontius Pilate?' when one with a smile of triumph, exclaimed: 'I know, Mr. M.; he was pilot of the R. E. Lee.

—The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin suggests "Iron Age" as an appropriate name for Captain Boardman's iron steamer, now being completed at Cincinnati.

—The officers of the R. J. Lockwood report the R. E. Lee aground at the foot of Island 34, in the Mississippi, with the Carrie V. Kountz endeavoring to get her off.

—Geo. Gonterman, Jr., river clerk, and brother of Frank Gonterman, died at Mound City, Ark., on the 2d inst., in the 29th year of his age.

—The new steamer City of Chester, built for the St. Louis & Memphis Packet Co., will be ready to leave Portland in about two week.

—The H. M. Shreve run through a cylinder at Stamps' Landing, just above Red River. She played the same trick last trip.

—The Flavilla has gone to the wreck of the Texarkana in Red river. The Era No. 9 received no damage by the collision.

—It is probable that the Viola Bell will enter as a regular packet between St. Joe and Omaha.

—The Peytona will receive a new set of boilers and other sheet iron repairs at Louisville.

—It has cost $10,000 to put the Great Republic in repair.

—Mollie Moore, passed Evansville on Monday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing nervousness, nocturnal emissions, sexual debility, irritability, organic weakness, emissions, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons who have injured themselves by indulging in those constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation. Dr. W. addresses all who require the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which in no case require exposure or change of business. Medicines prepared in the essence of roots, herbs and barks, which require no waiting rooms; also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients from a distance. Skilful prescription, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the famed mineral springs. No matter who have failed, consult your case. Send what he supposes to be symptoms, sent to any address for two envelops. Thousands of cases successfully treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 4 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for TWO STAMPS.

sp2

MANHOOD HOW LOST HOW RESTORED.—Just published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, D. M. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Author of the "THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS" Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. mv2:w27

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WALL PAPERS

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Room to Let—A well furnished room on second floor GAZETTE Building, suitable for an office. Apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Republican Executive Committee. Members of the Republican Executive Committee will please remember the meeting to be held to-day at their headquarters. A full attendance is desired.

Mayor Calhoun yesterday committed John Doyle to the Workhouse for thirty days for drunkenness.

A Stated Meeting of the Allegheny Councils will be held this (Thursday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

A warrant was issued yesterday by Mayor Calhoun for the arrest of Henry Bethel, for threatening to kill William Norris.

Justice Barber, of East Birmingham, yesterday fined Chris. Schwan $5 for acting disorderly in the house of Elizabeth Kauffman.

Choked Him. Fred. Knock says he was knocked down and choked by Wm. Lind. Justice Retsel has issued a warrant for Lind's arrest.

Geo. Roth and Charles Mayer were taken before Justice Barker yesterday by Officer Davis, for drunkenness and disorder. They resented the charge and were held for a hearing.

Yesterday Alderman Bolster issued a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Hess, who had amused herself by throwing a pitcher through the window of Wm. Wechter's store on Ohio street.

During the month of August, Mr. R. H. Smith, inspector of gas meters for this county, inspected one hundred and ninety-one meters, of which he condemned twenty-one as being incorrect.

Correction. The type made Officer Sorey, instead of our friend Officer Sam. Long, figure in making the arrest of the man Crowley, charged with murder. It was a sore mistake, for there is no officer of that name.

Bernard Keller and Will Bixler had a quarrel in a tavern in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, on Tuesday night. It culminated in an assault and battery, before Alderman Kerr, yesterday. Keller prosecutor. Warrant issued.

Frederick Warner yesterday made information before Alderman Bolster, charging David Smith with having defrauded him of goods to the amount of $100 worth of goods by false representations, and then attempting to leave the city. Warrant issued.

Yesterday Mary McQuade, proprietress of a "boat house," moored on the Monongahela opposite the "Point," was before Justice Barker, charged with stealing $11 from James Scott, a stranger, who had visited her house a few evenings since. She was held for a hearing.

Wheel Off. The wheel of a buggy was wrenched off yesterday at the corner of Ohio and Federal streets, Allegheny. The horse shied while the vehicle was going around the bend, and the wheel catching the car track was torn away. The occupant of the buggy was not hurt.

Slight Fire. Yesterday afternoon about one o'clock a slight fire occurred at a house on Western avenue, Allegheny, near Ridge street. It originated between a partition separating two rooms, and was caused by a defective flue. The damage was slight, as the incipient conflagration was quenched with a few buckets of water.

Disorderly.—Herman Wolf made information before the Mayor yesterday charging John Maley with disorderly conduct. The difficulty occurred at a house on Second avenue, where, it appears, the latter, a boarder, in a drunken state that John struck him on the nose and knocked him down. John was arrested, and after a hearing was required to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Agee's Latin School.—Mr. Francis Brown, a recent graduate of Dartmouth College, has been engaged as an assistant teacher in this school. Mr. Brown is the son of President Brown, of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., and grandson of Rev. Francis Brown, a former President of Dartmouth. He took the highest honors in College, being valedictorian of his class, and comes highly recommended both as a scholar and teacher.

City Superintendent of Public Schools, Prof. Lockey's report on the condition of the schools in Pittsburgh is just, to the State Superintendent, very full, and reliable to him, and clearly showed that he is a clear, accurate and concise writer as well as an able and energetic executive officer. The report made on the 1st inst. by the fellow educator was not just; but it had the effect of directing public attention to it, and we are sure Professor Lockey's reputation as a scholar and teacher will not suffer from its perusal by the intelligent community.

School Matters.—The Forbes District School Directors at their regular meeting held on Tuesday evening, decided to elect next Tuesday evening teachers for the night school, which opens on the 17th inst. Also, at the next regular meeting to elect a teacher to take the place of Miss Hall, or any teacher who may get sick or necessarily absent from other cause. The Treasurer was directed to report to the next meeting the state of the county fund.

The Directors of the North (4th ward) District passed a resolution not to admit any pupils to their schools unless *bona fide* residents of the ward.

Prof. D. Mayer, an instructor in the art terpsichore without superior, announces that he will open his first class for instruction on Thursday, October 6th. The classes are now forming, and those who would enter should make early application. Prof. Mayer guarantees to teach his pupils in one term as much as they will learn all the dances now adopted in society. If the pupil does not master the art the money paid for the tuition will be refunded. Circulars giving all necessary information may be obtained at Miss Chastelte Blume's, No. 43 Fifth avenue, or the Prof. himself. Professor may be found any evening at Turner's Hall, Sixth avenue.

Personals.

Mr. John Thorp, Immigrant Agent for the State of Kansas, is spending the fall and winter at West Farmington, Ohio, for the purpose of furnishing information and assistance to all those who wish to emigrate toward the setting sun. Persons seeking homes in any portion of that thriving State of Kansas can save a very large share of their expenses by addressing him. He furnishes a map of Kansas, copy of Homestead Law, &c., to all who send return postage.

Runaway.

Yesterday morning a horse attached to car No. 13, Birmingham Passenger Railway became frightened while passing up Carson street by the breaking of a single-tree, which let the car run against them. They broke from the harness and ran in different directions. One was caught in South Pittsburgh and the other in Schafer's stable yard, Birmingham. The conductor, Mr. George, had his hand severely lacerated by attempting to hold the reins, which were drawn swiftly through his fingers. Much screaming from the lady passengers but nobody else hurt.

Narrow Escape—Foot Hurt.

A little boy, whose name could not be ascertained, had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon at the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny. He was playing upon some low freight cars, standing on the track, and was standing just at the edge of one when an engine bumped up against the train. The sudden movement threw the boy to the ground, his foot caught between the bumpers and was badly squeezed but fortunately not crushed. He left the ground with his foot in his shoe unloosed, and the train moved off. He was unable to walk and had to be carried home. We'll not play about the cars again.

Larceny.

Bell Timmons and Jenny Hains, white women, were arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny, and taken to the lock-up. One of the police officers saw the women entering a pawn shop with a basket of clothing, and thinking that all was not right, he arrested them and took them to the lock-up. They had been there but a short time when Andrew Jackson, a colored man, with whom it appears the accused had been boarding, came to the Mayor's office, and made information against them for larceny. He stated that Ben Timmons, the husband of Bell Timmons, came to his employer's house, and in the absence of assault upon Mrs. Jackson, prosecutor's wife, and while he was beating her the women ran away with the clothing, which he identified.

Information was also made against Ben Timmons for assault and battery, and the three were committed to jail for a hearing at three o'clock to-day.

Detection.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—In reflecting upon the contents of my letter to Hon. Joseph Walton, in reference to the workings of the Superintendency, I feel confident that in making the attack, personal upon the City Superintendent, I have transcended proper bounds; and further, that after a protracted interview with that gentleman, during which he gave me satisfactory evidence that I had wrongly held him accountable for injuries sustained, and for which I was stimulated to a certain extent, to make the harsh remarks I did; therefore, without reserve, willingly retract of said singular, everything therein calculated to affect the reputation of the worthy Superintendent, and that the errors pointed out in his report to the State Department I am now satisfied was typographical, and the identities, and that the report, taken as a whole, is creditable and scholarly.

JAMES M. PRYOR.

The Military Review.

We paid a short visit to the Fair Grounds yesterday, in company with a military friend, and in the course of our visit we looked to see if we could find a spot large enough for a review of twenty companies. After searching for some time, we spotted the location of the old race track, and concluded that Gen. Pearson might look at his boys as they marched there, but soon found out our mistake, for we were informed that Van Amburg's Menagerie was to occupy that ground. This leads us to make the following inquiry: Why could we not have the review on the ground where the Agricultural Society's Fair was held last year? It is level, and the weather is generally fine at that season of the year, and we would like some of the knowing ones to inform us where Governor Geary will review the troops, and if he will first review them in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. We presume, it is needless to say, that everything should pass off pleasantly, and we would advise a change of programme. Let the review take place in Union Park, then after it is over, the troops can proceed to the Fair Grounds and take part in the ceremonies there.

We would again call on our citizens to close up their places of business at least a portion of the day, so that those in the ranks will have an opportunity to take part in the review. Display the national colors, gentlemen, and let us have an old-fashioned Fourth of July, if it is in September.

THE SOHO TRAGEDY.

Both Perpetrators in Custody—Information for Murder—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday we published the facts connected with the killing of William O'Brien in a fight at McClarren's coke ovens, Soho, and also the fact that William Griffiths, alias Crowley, had been arrested and locked up. Yesterday morning Chief Hague made an information charging the prisoner and Edward Davis with murder. Yesterday Griffiths made a statement to Mr. Patterson, the Mayor's Clerk, acknowledging that he and Davis killed the man.

At noon yesterday Edward Davis came to the Mayor's office and delivered himself up. He had gone to the South Side, but yesterday, after a conversation with his father, Alderman Thomas and W. Owens, Esq., he decided to come over and yield himself a prisoner. He said he was eating his supper at the time the fight commenced. The men were fighting directly back of his house, and he went out to stop the disturbance. When he was about intervening, O'Brien, (the deceased,) pushed him back, told him to mind his own business and finally struck him. Then he (Davis) struck O'Brien and knocked him down.

The two men yesterday morning waived a hearing and were committed for trial.

Yesterday morning, at the time after nine o'clock, the jury empannelled by Alderman Buttler, the acting Coroner, assembled in the office of the Chief of Police and took the following testimony, viz:

Dr. J. M. Batten, sworn—About seven o'clock last evening I was called to see this man. I found him with a lacerated and bruised wound at the left angle of the inferior maxillary; found his neck dislocated, which I think was done by a kick; the left ear was separated from the atlas; the dislocation, I think, was superinduced by the blow on the forehead over the left eye, and that either of a blow on the neck would have caused the dislocation; the blow on the jaw would also have caused the dislocation; the blow on the jaw must have died instantly; the wound over the eye could be caused by a blow with the fist, the other on jaw by a kick.

Catherine Trainor, sworn—There were two men fighting, and the deceased went to interfere between them; there were three men jumped at him and beat him back; do not know the men; one of them struck deceased a blow and knocked him down on his knees, and the other kicked him and he fell on his face; he never moved after that; the kick was given as soon as the man had been struck; the two men that attacked him were nearly of a size; they both had dark hair; did not notice which hand the man used who gave the blow.

Edward Grifit, sworn—I saw Billy Price and David Parks in O'Brien's saloon when they commenced quarreling; they agreed to go down to the coke ground and have a fair fight; I went along; both struck at each other, and then clinched and fell together; O'Brien, deceased, made a rush to separate them, saying that they should have a fair fight, and that he should have it; Bill Davis came up at the same time and hit O'Brien; he was the first to strike O'Brien; Ned Davis then and struck O'Brien too; then the crowd got up so thick that I could'nt see what happened then; went up and saw the deceased lying down on the ground; Crowley (Griffiths) rush into the crowd but can't say whether he kicked him or not.

Edward Davis, sworn—Saw the two men fighting; deceased came up and tried to take the top man off; Ned Davis took hold of him, pulled him back and hit him; deceased kept backing, and Davis kept striking him; I was watching the two men fighting and lost sight of deceased and Davis; did not see anybody else fighting.

Dr. J. J. Moon, sworn—Heard Griffith testify; Patterson this morning that Ned Davis knocked deceased down, and he (Griffith) kicked him; said he was going to tell the truth and not keep anything back; said he was on his way down here last night to give himself up, but was advised not to do it.

James Patterson, sworn—This morning the deceased came out to see Griffith, and brought him into the back room; Griffith stated to the Mayor that he would have given himself up last night, but Ed. Davis told him not to do it last night; when I was about to draw the information this morning the Mayor told me to go and see Griffith, to get the truth from him; he told me that Edward Davis struck deceased and he (Griffith) had kicked him; said they had no intention of killing the man or seriously injuring him; said there was nobody touched deceased but Edward Davis and himself; he declared that he told the whole truth about the matter.

At this point the inquest adjourned until seven o'clock in the evening, in order that a post mortem examination might be made. At the time stated the examination of witnesses was resumed as follows:

Dr. J. J. Moon, sworn—Saw the man fall down; a man threw him down; can't say who then struck him or pushed him; another man came up and gave him a kick; the man was down; kicked him in the neck or jaw. He was trying to get up when he was kicked. Don't know who it was kicked him. Called out I would swear murder against that man; it was not the man that threw him down that kicked him.

Wm. Price, sworn—Last evening I was in company with a few friends in John O'Donnell's tavern; Ben David Price was in the company; we had some little dispute about words, and he called me a "black sheep," which angered me fearful as to call me a "black sheep" when I was not guilty; so we went down to the river to fight it out. Park and I shook there, and he came to me, and as soon as we met we struck at each other and clinched, and both fell to the ground. When we got up again, at least when they took us apart, they told me my friend was killed; I ran to him and said, "Bill, are you hurt?" he could not answer me, for he was as sick as death; he could not. Don't know who struck or kicked him; I was engaged with the other man when he was hurt.

Edward Davis, sworn—I was not there until it was all over, and didn't see the fuss at all.

Michael Ferry, sworn—I was in the house, and saw a lot of men passing down to the river bank, and I went down to see what was the matter; saw Wm. Price with his shirt off, asked another man what was the matter, and saw another man come up to Price and commence to fight; saw another strange man come up after a little and hit one of the opponents. Think he picked up Price; somebody hit the strange man and staggered back. Then a fight followed. Price up and struck him four or five times till he fell. The man who struck him was Edward Davis. The deceased fell in the fight and got up again, but fell on his side. There was another fellow looking at him, and when he tried to get up he went to him and gave him a kick; think was Crowley, as they call him. Bill Griffiths I think his name is. The kick was a heavy one. The stranger then fell over the body. This was about half past six. They tried to get up before he was kicked but not afterwards.

Patrick McCarthy, sworn—Saw the crowd go down to the river shore and walked easy after them. Saw one man hit the dead man. It was Davis. Don't know what the first man is. Didn't see anybody kick him. I was watching the fight.

Dr. J. J. Moon recalled—Dr. Roberts and myself held a *post mortem* examination on the body of deceased, and dissected the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh cervical vertebræ, found a dislocation of the third and fourth vertebral, and also of the sixth and seventh; the cervical vertebral we found inclined to the right; the dislocation of the neat to the last witness led me to alter my previous opinion regarding the cause of the dislocation; I believe he fell on his face after the blow on the head, and it must have been the kick that dislocated the vertebral and caused death.

Dr. J. H. Roberts, foreman of the jury, made a statement—Examined the deceased in the morning conjointly with Dr. Batten, and in justified in his first opinion by a superficial examination; the Doctor was disposed to think it was the blow above the eye that dislocated the neck; I objected, because there were external symptoms to the contrary; I discovered four contusions on the mouth, two on each lip, where the man had undoubtedly been struck, also one contused wound above the right eye; and the wound above the eye caused death, the head must have been thrown back on the shoulders. Instead of this, discovered that there was a great cavity on the right side of the neck. Also, that the neck was thrown over on the left shoulder, which would indicate that the condition was caused by the kick on the jaw. There was not sufficient of a wound on the back of the neck to cause concussion of the neck. Made the examination in the afternoon and found a fracture of the cervical vertebræ, Nos. 3 and 4; had incised the neck and found the fracture; took the knife and made two lateral incisions, and extended the first incision along the vertebral column. Dr. Batten had discovered the fracture between the third and fourth vertebræ; I dissected down to the fracture between the first and second; then removed the seven vertebræ. These discoveries proved that the neck was dislocated laterally; believe that the kick on the jaw destroyed life.

After deliberation the jury returned the following verdict:

"That the said Wm. O'Brien came to his death by kicks inflicted by Wm. Griffith, *alias* Crowley, and Edward Davis, and that they knocked him (the deceased) down, previous to the commission of the crime."

RAISING THE WIND.

How It Was Done—The Infants at Play—Our National Game A Terrible Contest The Result of It All.

They played yesterday. They, the "Fats" and the "Leans." It came about in this way. Funds in the Allegheny Library Treasury ran low. The committee on Ways and Means were sad. They looked many ways but saw no means. At last a bright idea was evolved. Eighteen public, spirited citizens, nobly, generously, levotedly, resolved to sacrifice themselves for the public. They decided to have the exhibition free at a quarter a head. Suicide was not allowable. Base ball, however, answered every purpose. The Union Park was selected the ballowed spot for the sacrifice. Heroically they marched to the slaughter yesterday. "Leans" and "Fats" they were called. The game was commenced "as the dial plate of time marked the hour of three." About two hundred spectators, clad in appropriate raiment, gathered to witness the time spent. The players were inspired by the sight, for in it they saw $50 for the depleted Treasury. They went in, "Fats" first. They played as has been said. The spectators forgot the solemnity of the occasion, and smiled—smiled audaciously, serpentinely, sometimes, in fact nearly all the time. The victims could hardly bear that; some of them did their best, bowed, to bear it in patience and succumbed. Five innings they played, then the show was closed. The shades of night were falling fast, as through Allegheny city passed, several youths who bore with mirth and glee, a score, which here our readers see:

"FATS."

	R.	O.		R.	O.
A. Lemmon, p.	2	2	John Swan, p.	0	0
John M. Muller, c.	2	2	H. Shaik, c.	0	0
A. W. Erwin, 1 b.	2	2	W. Anshutz, 1 b.	2	3
J. E. Stevenson, 2 b.	2	1	G. M. Irwin, 2 b.	5	1
Thomas Bell, 3 b.	2	2	H. P. Shaik, 3 b.	3	1
W. Hamilton, s. s.	2	2	E. M. Jenkins, s. s.	3	3
Jno Brown jr. l. f.	2	2	J. A. Harton, l. f.	2	1
Chas. Davis, c. f.	2	2	H. R. Davis, c. f.	3	1
J. A. Myler, c. f.	2	1	Sam'l Grier, l. f.	4	1
	17			24	

	INNINGS.									
	1	2	3	4	5	Total.				
"Fats"	1	2	2	11	1	17.				
"Leans"	1	5	2	7	7	24.				

Umpire, A. M. Cameron.
Scorers, Davis, F. & Bell.
Time of game, two hours. It is proper to say, that all are doing as well as could be expected.

Wanted.—Five good canvassers for Allegheny county, for the "Photographic Family Record," a fine engraving 24x28 inches in size with ten oval spaces for photographs of parents and children, or near and dear friends. The best seller ever published. Call on or address Amos Stevens, 119 Wood street.

Wiley's Cheap Shoe House. No. 63 Fifth avenue. wsy

THE WOOD-LAND MEETING.

McKeesport camp-meeting, the last of the series, this year, in the neighborhood of this city, commenced Thursday of last week and closes this morning. The grove has been occupied several times before, and is admirably adapted for the purpose. The location is on a broad plateau in a piece of wood-land, not very densely covered with foliage, but will improve in this respect, as most of the trees are young and not full grown. The ground lies about two miles back of McKeesport, and nearly the same distance from the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, below that town.

There were about forty tents, large size, and nearly all occupied to quite a number of persons, being equivalent to at least forty tents usually at camp meetings. It is surprising to visitors how much substantial home comforts are to be found in these "temporary homes." Genuine hospitality is seen that quite equals by-gone camp-meeting days.

The meeting throughout was in charge of the Presiding Elder of the District, Dr. R. L. Miller, who resides at McKeesport, though part of the Methodist churches in this city and vicinity are in the district. The principal responsibilities of a meeting of this kind required tact, good judgment and great wisdom to conduct it successfully. The latter succeeded finely, and much to the satisfaction of those present. Dr. John Moffitt, of McKeesport church, assisted the Elder to some extent.

The first public service took place Thursday evening last inst., Rev. L. McIntyre, of Williamsport, officiating. His text was "Watchman, what," followed with an exhortation by Dr. J. Moffit. Friday evening at half past ten o'clock, Dr. R. L. Miller, in his usual grandly on "Religious Declension and the Necessity of immediate Repentance and Amendment." It was earnest, full of fire and logic throughout. Rev. G. Chappell on "The Expression of Rahab's Faith." It was good and earnest. In the evening Dr. J. Moffitt discoursed on "Purity and Peaceableness of Wisdom." It was massive in thought and logical. The first sermon, at half past ten Saturday morning was by Rev. M. A. Weekly, of Mount Washington, who presented "The Friendship of Christ," in plain, earnest and practical words. In the afternoon, the rain prevented service at the public stand. At night the P. E. Dr. R. L. Miller discoursed on "The basis and consolation of the Seasoned Sinner's hope." In the presentation of this great truth, the Doctor brought into requisition his strong logical powers, in words terse and commanding. Sunday morning, Rev. Wesley Smith spoke on "The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ," excellently well. Rain fell in the afternoon and no public service was held. Despite the unpleasant weather on Sunday, it was regarded as a blessing, as this particular time was the great bath-breaking element were prevented from coming to annoy the worshippers. At night Dr. J. Moffit again discoursed with power and profitably on the theme, "The Day of Salvation," followed with an exhortation by Rev. Mr. Wilson. Monday morning the altar pit was occupied by Rev. N. G. Miller, who spoke of the "Fight of Faith." He preached finely. In the afternoon, Rev. A. H. Kerr discussed "The Victory that Overcometh the World," quite acceptably. Rev. Dr. Nesbit, of the Christian Advocate, spoke words of exhortation in his instructive and impressive style. The stand at night was occupied by Rev. T. McCleary, of Braddock's Field, who preached on "The Future Judgment." It was a correct and solemn admonition to the unconverted. Tuesday morning opened with a general class meeting, followed by a sermon from Dr. Charles A. Holmes on the "Provisions for Human Redemption." The discourse was characterized by much thought, and presented in all the grace and chasteness of language this gifted young minister is wont to do. The solemn service of the administration of the Lord's Supper took place at the close of this excellent sermon. In the afternoon Rev. M. McK. Garrett showed the "Work of a Guilty Conscience" in plain, earnest and pathetic words. The night sermon was delivered by Rev. J. R. Leonard, of Pittsburgh—subject, "Christ Knocking at the Door." It was a sermon of much power, and couched in language appropriate and convincing. Yesterday morning the services of the day opened with an experience meeting, and at half past ten o'clock, Rev. Thos. Nesbit, of Allegheny City, preached on "The Cleansing Power of the Blood of Christ," in his usual elegant style. The theme itself is one of absorbing interest, and in his hands was treated worthy of its greatness.

With the services of the afternoon and night, closed the camp-meeting, which was a long consuming much of the night, the meeting closed at an early hour this morning. Much good has been done, and many have been converted at the devotional and prayer meetings, held at the close of preaching. The results are not yet fully known.

Besides the ministers named there were also present Revs. H. Miller, R. A. Chapman, W. H. Kincaid, J. H. Acheson, J. Jordan, J. Dravo, C. McCaslin, E. B. Griffin, N. P. Kerr, H. Appleton.

CLERGY IN COUNCIL.

The Pittsburgh Annual Conference—Methodist Church—What It Is. Preliminary Business. The First Day's Business.

Yesterday morning the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Church commenced its thirty-seventh session in the First Church, Union avenue, Allegheny. The Methodist Church is "distinct from the Methodist Episcopal, in that it has always had lay representation in its councils. Each Conference is composed of an equal number of ministers and laymen. It has been in existence about forty years, and was known as the Methodist Protestant Church until 1847, when "Protestant" was dropped and the present designation adopted. The entire body numbers about seventy-five thousand members, extends throughout the country, but is strongest in what were called the free States. Its ministers will compare favorably with those of other denominations in education, training, zeal and success. The denominational press consists of several religious papers, among which is Adrian College, Michigan, one of the best theological schools in the country.

The Pittsburgh Annual Conference is perhaps the strongest in the denomination. Its session opened yesterday morning with about one hundred delegates in attendance. Rev. Dr. Wm. Collier presided, and business was taken up at ten o'clock. The morning session was occupied principally in arranging for the daily meetings of the body until its close. Rev. H. B. Knight, T. F. Scott and Elder Jas. Reno were appointed to assist Dr. Collier in the Secretaries. It was decided to hold the sessions daily from 8 to 1:30 A. M and from 1:30 to 4:30 P. M. Rev. J. Chaney closed the first meeting with prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session opened at 1:30. Prayer by Rev. K. A. Brindley. At roll call the members generally answered to their names.

Rev. J. Hastings and G. W. Burns are present as fraternal messengers from Muskingum Conference Methodist Church.

Several ministers of other denominations were introduced and invited to honorary seats.

Reports from different churches were called for, beginning with the President of the Conference, who reported the churches generally in prosperous condition. The report was quite interesting.

The reports from the individual churches were in keeping with the whole. Some in very good condition, and others in moderate condition.

The rules of last year were adopted for the government of the present session.

To-day at 10 o'clock was set apart for the election of Presiding and other officers of the Conference. Adjourned, with prayer by Rev. D. I. K. Hine.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—There was a large and fashionable audience at the Opera House last night, the fourth of the season, and the very pretty drama of Frou-Frou was repeated even in better style than on the two evenings preceding. The play is full of interest, and while there is much to make us laugh in it we think the programme misnills it a Comedy. It is a fearful tale of life, jealousy, blighted love, matrimonial unhappiness, repentance and death. We had incised the characters sustained by such clever interpreters as Mr. Leake and Anna Waite and the fine support afforded by the entire dramatic company, the drama goes on smoothly and carries with it throughout the sympathies and feelings of the audience. Tonight the "Three Guardsmen" will be presented with Anna Waite, Mr. Leake and nearly the full stock company in the cast.

MASONIC HALL.—Prof. Silvester had an overflowing house last night, and from the glad faces and frequent manifestations of applause we judge that the audience were not disappointed nor pleased before. Silvester, as an illusionist, stands pre-eminently at the head of his profession. He can have no rivals. His entertainment is entirely fresh and original. All old tricks worn threadbare by other performers are discarded and ignored, and in their places we have the principal on philosophical principles, such as blind the judgment, entertain and confuse the senses and at the same time impart an instructive lesson. The Professor explains to the audience the secret of the illusion after they have had sufficient time to puzzle their brains in bewilderment to discover the cause of the effect. Miss Angelique Schott makes great contributions to the entertainments. She is pretty and intelligent, and especially in the mysterious facial transformations with which she challenges the admiration and curiosity of the audience, she is truly great. On the whole, the entertainment is chaste, pleasing and worthy of patronage. Each night one hundred valuable prizes are distributed among the audience.

VAN AMBURGH & Co. It has been many years since our citizens have had the opportunity of attending a genuine menagerie, or, more clearly and properly speaking, a real school for the study of animal life in all its forms and shapes. Such a treat is in store for them on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, during the continuance of the Inter-State Fair, at which time will be on the world-famous Van Amburgh zoological collection of animals, in a tent covering acres of ground, will be thrown open to visitors. This is no circus, but what its name purports, a regular menagerie, the best collection on the face of the earth of the beings of life that move thereon. It is highly moral, exceedingly interesting and very instructive. Some of the species of animals on exhibition were never before seen in this country, although much has been said and written about them in history and by travelers. The grand spectacular procession of entry will be made in the city next Tuesday morning.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—A very good bill is offered at this popular and well conducted place of entertainment on Penn street. Manager Aiken is unceasing in his efforts to afford his patrons a first-class entertainment, and he admirably succeeds. No matter what the taste may be, for singing, dancing, playing or laugh-provoking comedy, it is satisfied at the Varieties Theatre.

ACADEMY.—Manager Beamer has now everything ready for a grand opening of the Academy with his company of artists on Monday evening.

Notice.—The members of Avery Council, U. L. of A., are notified to parade in their full strength at the Hall, on Water street, Allegheny, Thursday evening, September 8, at 7½ o'clock. Business of great importance will be submitted.

B. F. PULPRESS, President.

A PERSON would think that it took oceans of cream ale to supply the demand. Step into a restaurant a moment from all who enter the cry is "cream ale," "give me a glass of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s ale."

Army tents, all sizes, for sale cheap at J. H. Johnston's, Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. 7-th-s.

THE COURTS.

Quarter Sessions Judge Stowe.

WEDNESDAY, September 7.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Dr. Hewitt, reported on trial yesterday, was resumed, and submitted to the jury, but no verdict had been agreed upon when court adjourned.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Sarah Burns, indicted for bigamy. Mrs. Ellen Burns prosecutrix. The facts of the case, as appeared from the testimony, were as follows: In 1853 the defendant married Ellen O'Neil in New York City, and subsequently removed to this county. In the year 1864 the wife left him and went to Ireland, and the following year the defendant went to the State of Indiana, and in the court of Marion county, that State, obtained a decree of divorce. He subsequently returned to this city and married a Mary Hart. In 1869 the first wife, with whom it appears the defendant had been corresponding regularly, returned to this city and found somewhat surprised to find an other woman occupying her place as the wife of Mr. Burns.

The Court charged the jury that if they were satisfied from the testimony that Mrs. Burns, the prosecutrix, had never gained a residence in the State Indiana where the decree of divorce was granted, that the decree was null and void, and could not avail the defendant in the prosecution. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. A motion was made for a new trial and reasons filed.

Commonwealth vs. Ellen Garvey, indicted for selling liquors without license, was the next case taken up. Defendant keeps a saloon at Wall's Station, where it is alleged she sold liquor, not having a license so to do. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and she was sentenced to pay a fine of $50.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Sarah M. Nichols was then taken up. The indictment charges the defendant with conspiring to cheat by means of false pretences, was called up. John Glenn, Esq., was counsel for the defendants, moved to quash the indictment on the ground that the means used to cheat were not set forth in the indictment. After the argument the case to the Court at considerable length, Maj. A. M. Brown counsel for the prosecution, replied. The Court after the argument, held that the reasons were good, and the bill was quashed.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

3	Com. vs. Jno. J. Harris.	
105	Com. "	John Snyder.
286	" "	Anna B. Patterson.
54	" "	Thomas Reddick
55	" "	Albert Powell.
56	" "	James Johnston.
57	" "	Anselin Dietsch.
58	" "	John Birch.
59	" "	Elias Johnston.
60	" "	John Crummey.
61	" "	Christena Shaffer.
62	" "	Peter Barrie.
63	" "	Richard Bradley.

INTENT ON MURDER.

An Officer Followed and Shot at—A Close Shave The Second Attack

A position on the police force is attended with its own perils. Some of the officers experience this in an unpleasant degree. Officer Ford, who does duty in the Twelfth ward, seems to be one of the unfortunates. About a month ago he was passing up 26th street, when two men suddenly sprung from behind some railing and closed on him. He was knocked down, cut with a knife, terribly beaten and left for dead by the villains. He recovered from that attack and went to work again. Tuesday night he was strolling along Twentieth street, and when near the place of his ill-usage, was suddenly startled by a shot from a revolver, apparently fired near him. At the same time he felt a stinging sensation in the left side, under the arm. Upon examination he discovered a bullet hole in his clothing—the leaden messenger having cut through coat, vest and shirt and just grazed the skin. He had previously observed two men following him, but had no suspicion of their intent, therefore he could turn around after receiving the first attack. Their intent apparently is murder, but for what reason, cannot be divined.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted to record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Esq. Recorder for Allegheny county, Wednesday Sept. 6, 1870:

John Stebz to John Brown, July 27, 1870; 20 by 85 feet on Spring street, Lower St. Clair township, with buildings. $700

Job Reese to John Prosser, August 18, 1870; 20 by 50 feet on Denman street, East Birmingham. $2,100

Elizabeth F. Denny to James Litch, August 17, 1870; 50 by 100 feet on Beech street, Ward, Allegheny $3,375

S. R. Alter to Martha Painter, March 28, 1870; 1 acre of land in the village of Millertown, Fawn township, with buildings. $800

Sarah M. Phillips to John Gunkel, August 27, 1870; lots 27 by 28 feet, in Phillips' Plan, on Mt Oliver, Lower St. Clair township. $1,500

Farrel Conlon to Daniel Reese, Sept. 3, 1870; 63 perches of land in Union township, with buildings. $1,400

Adam Hoffman to Peter Bohlen, August 31, 1870; 24 by 50 feet on Ohio street, 8th ward, Allegheny $1,600

WEDNESDAY, August 7th.

Robert Arthurs to Bernard Gallagher, Aug. 17, 1870; seventy by eighty-four feet on Avery street, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh $500

John M. Porter's executors to David Bands, July 25, 1870; one hundred and thirty-five acres in Fawn township, with buildings. $5,400

John Roberts to James Roberts, May 3, 1870; the one-half of lots Nos. 63 and 64, in Wm. G. Brown's plan, Borough of Ormsby $375

Clancy Hughes to Mrs. Mahala Boyd, Sept. 5, 1870; three acres in South Fayette township $2,000

Richard Phillips, et al., to Mary Lyon, April 1, 1870; four acres and thirty-seven and three-tenths perches in Snowdon township. $1,700

Arad. H. Wilson to Jacob Vollmer, Aug. 31, 1870; twenty by seventy-five feet on Liberty street, Allegheny, with buildings. $4,000

Thomas Megraw to Carrie F. Onslott, August 25, 1870; twenty-four by one hundred and thirty-three feet on Hamilton street, Sixth Allegheny, with buildings. $5,500

David Aitken, Jr., to Alfred Harrison, Sept. 3, 1870; three acres and four perches in Ross, one hundredths perches on Ellsworth avenue, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings. $7,000

Adam Weidman to Wilton Church, September 5, 1870; twenty-four by one hundred and twenty feet on Carson street, East Birmingham, with buildings. $5,500

Valuable Oakland Property for Sale.

For sale, a first-class two-story brick dwelling house, slate roof, fronting on Charlotte street, Oakland, and running back to Bouquet street; within five minutes' walk of the Oakland car station.

This house is new, contains fourteen rooms, besides wash-house, bath-house, water-closets, pantries, wide halls, lofty ceilings, and closets in every room; cellar eight feet in the clear under the whole house. Is supplied with water from the city water works, also with spring water forced into the house by a hydraulic ram.

The kitchen is fitted up with one of Bissell & Co.'s Ranges and Boiler, and the house is supplied with hot air registers and one of Dunn, Hagus & Co.'s furnaces. Marble mantels in all the rooms. Ash pits in the cellar to receive the ashes from all the fire places.

Gas fixtures all through the house from cellar to attic. Hot and cold water in kitchen, wash house and first and second floors of the building. Large porches in front and rear of the house.

The interior, finished, painted and grained in an elegant manner, must be seen to be appreciated.

The grounds, nearly two acres, are tastefully laid out in walks. There are two never failing springs of soft water that supply the house, spring house and two fish ponds with water; water soft and of excellent quality. Fish ponds contain brook trout and gold fish.

Nice spring house, out house, henery, and new fences, gates and sidewalks all round the lot. The grounds are well stocked with all kinds of fruit trees, set out about twelve years ago, in full bearing. There are a large variety of evergreen trees and flowering shrubs and flowers on the place, of the choicest varieties.

To a person of means desirous of purchasing an elegant home ready to move into, complete in all details, this is a rare chance, as it can be purchased for less money than the cost of buying and building such a place. It is one of the most attractive pieces of property in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. For further particulars enquire of

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.,
58 Fourth avenue.

A Card.

Wm. Semple, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa., thankful to his numerous customers and a generous public, would inform them that every department has been filled with new and seasonable goods from the best and cheapest markets in Europe and America, viz: Silks, Poplins, Poplin and Wool Plaids, Black and Colored Mohair Alpaccas, American Poplins, and other novelties in dress goods. Velveteens, Shawls, Skirts, Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Collars, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Quilts, Blankets, Table Linen, Flannels, etc., of all kinds at very low prices. No effort has been spared to secure good bargains, to which the attention of buyers, wholesale and retail, is respectfully invited. At Wm. Semple's, No. 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

Are Cats Dangerous?

The good citizens of Schenectady have been alarmed greatly by a singular affair which took place there a few days ago. As a cat story it goes a head of anything of the kind we have heard. The father of a family just before retiring late at night heard groans in the room occupied by his daughter, a girl 12 years of age. Upon going to the room he found a cat on the breast of the child, with its fore legs around the child's neck, and its mouth to the child's mouth. With some difficulty that the cat was removed. The child had evidently been asleep, and when found was so much exhausted by her breath having been obstructed that she had not strength enough to force the cat away. We have heard of c